

TWENTY CENTS

FEBRUARY 26, 1951

TIME NEWS QUIZ
...in this issue



Boris Chaliapin

MARGARET TRUMAN

In the Missouri waltz, a note of independence.

\$6.00 A YEAR

1950 U.S. MCGRAW-HILL

VOL. LVII NO. 9



Up to the sunshine level in 15 minutes!



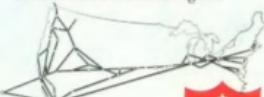
Regardless of how the weather looks from the ground, sunshine is closer than you think! Usually within 15 minutes, the four powerful engines of United's DC-6 Mainliner 300 carry you swiftly upward, through the overcast, and into the high-altitude "sunshine level."

With its pressurized cabin, which gives you low-altitude comfort, the DC-6 Mainliner 300 can cruise

above the weather, at 16,000 feet or more. New electronic aids make it possible to land or take off through overcasts that formerly closed in airports. United may also use the range and power of this great Mainliner to fly *around* the weather, on courses accurately marked by radio sound paths.

Because of this new freedom of the air, United has made record strides in all-season dependability. In fact, during the past year United

flew 98% of all scheduled miles. The cost is often less than first class surface travel today. For reservations call or write United or see an Authorized Travel Agent.



THE NATION'S NUMBER 1
COAST-TO-COAST AIRLINE
Passenger • Mail • Express
Freight • Air Parcel Post



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RESEARCH KEEPS

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



Photo courtesy The Goodyear Company

Rubber carries river that used to eat through iron

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich product improvement

ONLY water supply for the cooling system of a big eastern chemical plant is a river from which they take 5,000 gallons every minute. To get that much water the 16-inch pipe carrying it has to stand a total force of 15 tons pressure in every foot of length.

But the water is loaded with acids from other factories. These acids ate through cast iron pipe, causing the expense of new pipe and even worse, the expense of shutdowns while repairs were made.

Plant engineers came to B. F. Goodrich. Could hose be used instead of pipe? Rubber would stand the acid but could it stand that 15-ton pressure? B. F. Goodrich already had a hose designed for just such heavy-duty work — stout wire wound into the hose wall prevents distortion in spite of high pressures; rubber resists the acid; rubber-and-fabric wall assures long, strong life.

The B. F. Goodrich hose was installed and is already saving important money for the users. It is one more in thou-

sands of proofs that B. F. Goodrich research pays off for all American industry. It is research constantly at work to improve the value of every rubber product which business uses. It will pay you to check regularly with your distributor to find out what improvements BFG has made recently in the products you use. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Industrial and General Products Division, Akron, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich
RUBBER FOR INDUSTRY

The New Middleweight Champion!

What should suit comfort weigh in at?

More and more men in the know are putting their money on *medium weight*—not too warm for today's efficient heating systems . . . yet warm enough for all but the more numbing days.

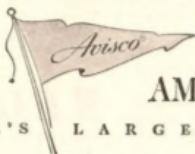
Here's the secret of the growing popularity of rayon for smartly tailored men's suits. Because of this man-made fiber's basic adaptability, it can be *made* just right . . . fitted to the kind of constructions that retain body heat without unnecessary weight.

But remember, comfort is only half the story of this new kind of suit. Rayon has a genius for style as well as comfort. Whether you see it as a 100% rayon or rayon and wool, you'll meet up with fabrics with a luxurious springy feel and subtle color gradations heretofore found in only the most expensive materials.

These suits deserve your investigation. Look at their handsome appearance, glance at their reasonable price tags. A brief trial of their easy wearability will show you why many a best dressed winner is saying—"make mine rayon!" American Viscose Corporation, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

A M E R I C A ' S L A R G E S T P R O D U C E R O F R A Y O N



Sometimes a howling wind
can sound like the whistle of the

Train Down South

DAVE BENSON pulled his hat down tight and bent his head into the wind that whipped down Main Street. It was only a few blocks more to his office, but he decided to stop at Ward's stationery store and get out of the wind for a minute or two anyway. This wind had a bite to it.

The young man back of the counter grinned when Dave came into the store stamping his feet and rubbing his gloved hands together. "What's the matter, Mr. Benson? Breeze too much for you?"

"It's plenty cold out there, Jim. Mind if I stand here and thaw out for a few minutes?"

"Glad to have you, Mr. Benson. By the way, I have a message for you . . . from down South."

"From your father?"

Jim's father, Tom Ward, had run this corner stationery store for many, many years. In fact, it was a good thirty years before that Dave Benson had come into this very same store, on just such a blustery March day as this, and had spoken with Tom about his life insurance. Dave remembered almost exactly what he had said to Tom Ward—how an adequate life insurance program would not only protect his wife and family, but would help him retire later . . . perhaps go South and take life easy.

And he remembered how Jim's father had looked through the frosted store window at the wind-blown street and said, "Yes, it would be nice to know that I could get away some day. I can almost hear the whistle of that train down South right now!"

Tom Ward had started then with a mod-

est New York Life policy, and had added to it rather substantially as the years went by. At last, a few months ago, he had been able to turn the store and all its stock over to young Jim and move down South with Mrs. Ward . . .

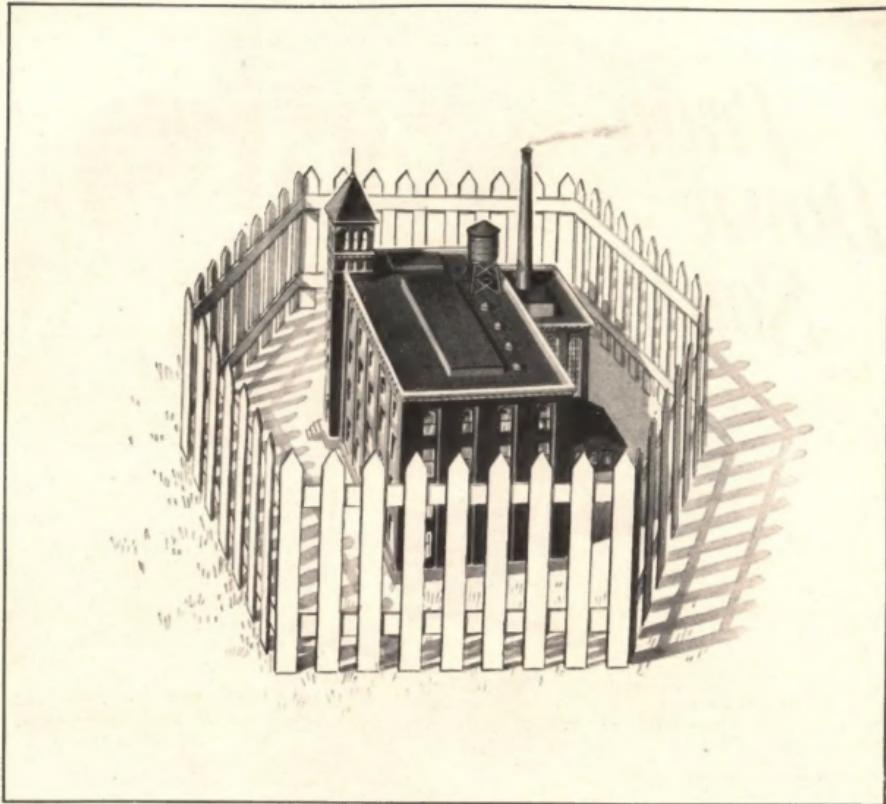
The sound of Jim Ward's voice brought him back to today. "Yes," the young man was saying, "a message from Dad. He wanted to be remembered to you and said very particularly to thank you again for getting him on the right train thirty years ago. Does that mean anything to you?"

Dave Benson laughed and said, "Yes, Jim, it sure does! And it means something to you, too. It means that the life insurance program you are building up is a mighty sound idea." Dave put on his gloves and turned up his collar. "You see, you've got a reservation for yourself and your wife on that same train—some day."

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
51 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Naturally, names used in this story are fictitious.

THE NEW YORK LIFE AGENT
IN YOUR COMMUNITY
IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW



Your factory?...

If your factory is "fenced in" by handicaps and lack of industrial opportunities... why not take a look at the South.

Along the Southern Railway System you will see industries...new and old...thriving and expanding. Because here they have grow-

ing room...and reasons to grow. Because here in the Southland the horizon is unlimited for far-sighted industrialists who...

"Look Ahead—Look South!"

Ernest E. Morris
President



SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
The Southern Serves the South

Read these interesting facts about your own automobile

Listen to what the men who build automobile engines have to say about your car. At 40 miles an hour on a smooth, level highway, 50% of your gasoline is used up to overcome engine friction. Yes, half of the power your gasoline produces never gets to the rear wheels to make your car go faster or farther or climb a steeper hill.

Friction eats a lot of gas, doesn't it?

Now just suppose you can *reduce* that friction. Then some of the power that was being used to overcome it will be *released* to help drive your car ahead.

And that's exactly what happens!

In hundreds upon hundreds of scientific Dynamometer tests using cars like yours, the average motorist got 8% more *usable* power from the same amount of gasoline after he had changed from whatever oil he had been using to Macmillan Ring-Free Motor Oil.

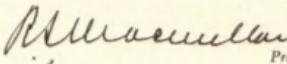
The minute you change to Macmillan, you'll get an increase in power and gasoline mileage. You cut down on "drag"—your gasoline "pushes" easier than before. After your second or third drain, you'll get an average increase in gasoline mileage of 8%! That's because Macmillan has not only reduced engine friction but also has reduced carbon and gum deposits in the combustion chamber, on rings, valves, and valve stems. This results in higher compression be-

cause of better piston seal—smoother operation, and less tendency for the motor to ping.

Let's figure what 8% means to you. First, it means an 8% saving on your gasoline bill—that's about 2¢ a gallon on every gallon you buy. 8% means an average of 20 extra miles on every tankful. Or, look at it this way: over a normal oil drain period, your gasoline saving is \$2.00—enough to *pay for your oil*.

And don't ever forget, it's friction that wears out motors. With Macmillan Ring-Free Motor Oil you *reduce* friction—you save on wear and repair—your motor lasts longer, runs sweeter, uses less oil. New motors stay newer longer.

You'll find Macmillan—the original carbon-removing oil—at independent garages, car dealers and service stations where you see the sign of the big red "M." Drive in, try the OIL that makes your GAS go farther.


President

MACMILLAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION

530 W. 6TH STREET, LOS ANGELES
50 W. 50TH, NEW YORK • 624 S. MICHIGAN, CHICAGO

P.S. If you are unable to locate a Macmillan dealer, write to me and I'll be glad to direct you to the one nearest you. R.S.M.

Cheese Fancier's Corner



If you like to browse around antique shops you may have discovered some of the old covered cheese dishes that are fast becoming collector's items.

A very fortunate find (if your purse is fat!) is a fabulous old Wedgwood "cheese bell" with its sculptured Greek frieze on traditional Wedgwood blue or (*very rare*) beautiful putty-green.

Other lucky discoveries may be a star-cut amber glass cheese bell, or one of the wedge-shaped cheese dishes a-bloom with Victorian flowers.

All of these antiques were designed with one end (and futile hope!) in view: to keep cheddar cheese from drying out. For grandmother had to buy her American cheese in an ungainly wedge, cut from the grocer's big wheel, rind and all.

Of course, in spite of its many drawbacks, that old-time "store cheese" sometimes had a special goodness—a certain homespun quality, if you like—many of us still hanker for.

That is why Kraft has gone to a great

deal of trouble to market the finest of old-time natural cheddar cheese sealed—with out rind—in sanitary packages. In handy half-pound packages that fit easily into a kitchenette refrigerator and keep the neat block of cheese perfectly.

And gone is the old-time guess work about flavor, too. For long-aged flavor get Kraft Sharp Natural Cheddar; Kraft's



very fine New York State Natural Cheddar, or, if you live west of the Rocky Mountains, Martin's Rabbit Brand.

And no matter where you live, get *Kraft Brand*—a truly glorious Natural American Cheddar with milder flavor. An old-time tasting cheese that is winning more and more devotees all of the time.

Of course, all of these fine cheeses are in limited supply. But watch for them among the many varieties of natural cheese from Kraft. Besides the natural cheddars you'll find other native American cheeses that are positive delights. Also wonderful foreign-types, some made here, some imported from Europe. In addition to making the good process cheeses, Kraft has long been the world's largest maker and importer of fine natural cheeses.



LETTERS

Hot Spot

Sir:

Congratulations to TIME, Feb. 5 for alerting our State Department with its timely "Iran and Oil." This area is a veritable powder keg, the fuse of which has already been lighted.

Having lived in the Near East for 4½ years, I have expressed great and deep concern over the lack of attention by our Government to the war potentialities of this hot spot. I heartily concur with TIME that here lies a "Background for War." And I should like to predict that this will be the first major Russian objective . . .

WILLIAM T. FORAN

Tacoma, Wash.

SIR:

CONGRATULATIONS. I NOMINATE TIME CORRESPONDENT ENNO HOBING FOR THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

KARLENE ARMSTRONG
BEIRUT, LEBANON

SIR:

I wish to compliment you on the thoroughness and foresight with which you have dealt with this all-important matter . . .

. . . A small country such as Iran cannot possibly survive the ambitious appetite of its northern neighbor. If it is not substantially assisted by the Western powers. Two years ago, extensive plans were laid out by a group of American engineers who unselfishly and wholeheartedly endeavored to bring order out of chaos. Had the seven-year plan originated by this group been enforced, or had it even received the blessing of the U.S. Government, the economic situation of the

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TIME
February 26, 1951

Volume LVII
Number 9



Dr. HEROLD C. HUNT,

Superintendent of Chicago Schools, recently addressed the Parent-Teachers Association of Carl Schurz High School. The meeting was held in the school's Social Room, which is equipped with 100 Samson Folding Chairs. "We chose Samson chairs," says Mr. R. E. Lakemacher, School Principal, "because their good looks blend nicely with the new furnishings in our Social Room, and they're comfortable as well as extra-sturdy."



Installation by Crown Institutional Equipment Co., Chicago

Leading Chicago School chooses Samson folding chairs for comfort ...good looks...sturdy construction

When you're looking for the best, low-cost way to seat your audience—be sure to get Samson Folding Chairs. Sturdy, comfortable, easy to fold, stack and store—you're certain of years of service from these famous "strong-enough-to-stand-on" chairs!

Whether it's for schools, churches, or any other use, your local public seating distributor will help you pick the Samson Folding Chair that fits your needs. Or write Samson direct for full details.

There's a Samson folding chair for every public seating need

Shwayder Bros., Inc. Public Seating Division, Detroit 29, Michigan.
Also makers of Samson Folding Furniture and Samsonite Luggage;
Luggage Division, Denver 9, Colorado.



Samson prices are low on quantity purchases. Ask your distributor for special contract prices.

*(Illustrated:
Samson 2000 Series
plywood seat
folding chair)*

CHECK THESE EXCLUSIVE SAMSON FOLDING CHAIR FEATURES

DURABLE CONSTRUCTION. Electrically welded, tubular steel legs and frame for maximum strength! Chip-resistant outdoor enamel baked to brilliant, permanent finish! All metal parts Bonderized for rust-resistance! Steel furniture glides on each leg—tips covered with replaceable, non-marring rubber feet. Tubular steel cross braces for extra rigidity.

COMFORTABLE GOOD LOOKS. Choice of colors. Posture-designed seat and back for perfect seating comfort.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY. Perfectly balanced—won't tip.

EASY HANDLING. Folds compactly, noiselessly. Easy to stack... takes little storage space.



For Better Performance
At All Speeds . . .

DEPENDABLE

CHAMPION
SPARK PLUGS

BE A CHAMPION DRIVER . . .

Use The Spark Plug That Meets All Traffic and Highway Conditions



In heavy traffic it's vital to have spark plugs that function perfectly under prolonged idling and low-speed operations. Champion Spark Plugs with their "extra range" ceramic insulators insure smooth, efficient operation under these conditions.

The fact that Champion is and has been America's Favorite Spark Plug for over a quarter century—established in scores of national surveys—is your assurance that Champions offer the maximum in quality, value, performance and dependability.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG COMPANY, TOLEDO 1, OHIO

Listen to CHAMPION ROLL CALL... Harry Wismer's fast sportscast every Friday night, over ABC network

Today's safe, high-speed superhighways also require spark plugs that are matched to sustained high speed performance. Here again, Champion's exclusive ceramic insulators insure the maximum in efficient, dependable performance at high speeds.



country would have been stable today, and the threat of Communism decreased rather than increased.

J. J. ZAND

Columbus, Ohio

The Rosy View [Cont'd]

Sir:

After reading "The Rosy View" [about Faith Baldwin's television show—TIME, Jan. 29], I cannot resist the temptation of telling you a thing or two. Many people resent your "know it all" approach to novelists who do not write in your hard-boiled style . . . Who do you think you are, anyhow?

MARGARET WRIGHT

Chicago

Sir:

I got a big (if frightened) bang from ["The Rosy View"] . . . You were kind to me, so I appreciate it . . . The mention of my new book was a wonderful help . . .

FAITH BALDWIN

New Canaan, Conn.

Thanks

Sir:

The nation and freedom-loving countries of the world can thank Warren Austin for what remains of the hollow mockery of a weak-kneed "world police force," known to us as the U.N., which cannot clearly define the word "aggressor" for fear of irritating a big bully.

Warren Austin justly deserves TIME's Feb. 5 cover. Let us pray for a few more clear-thinking . . . Americans with the courage of their own convictions.

FRANKLIN J. WEYRICK

Bremerton, Wash.

Commentary

Sir:

We who have long known that Claudia Cassidy was a perfect expression of Chicago Tribune journalism are indebted to you for a public statement that she has "had no musical training" and that she has never "really thought about criticism" [TIME, Feb. 5].

What a commentary upon the American way of life, that this smart-aleck journalist can "make or break" (fortunately, only in Chicago) men & women of genius . . .

EDGAR H. AILES

Detroit

Sir:

We Chicagoans have always admitted that Claudia Cassidy's broomstick gives her a slight advantage over our other critics, who have to manage with more earthbound transportation . . . She has not the musical appreciation of a four-year-old, or the dramatic appreciation of a stone, or the ballet judgment of my dog, Wolfgang Amadeus.

WALTER J. KELLY

Chicago

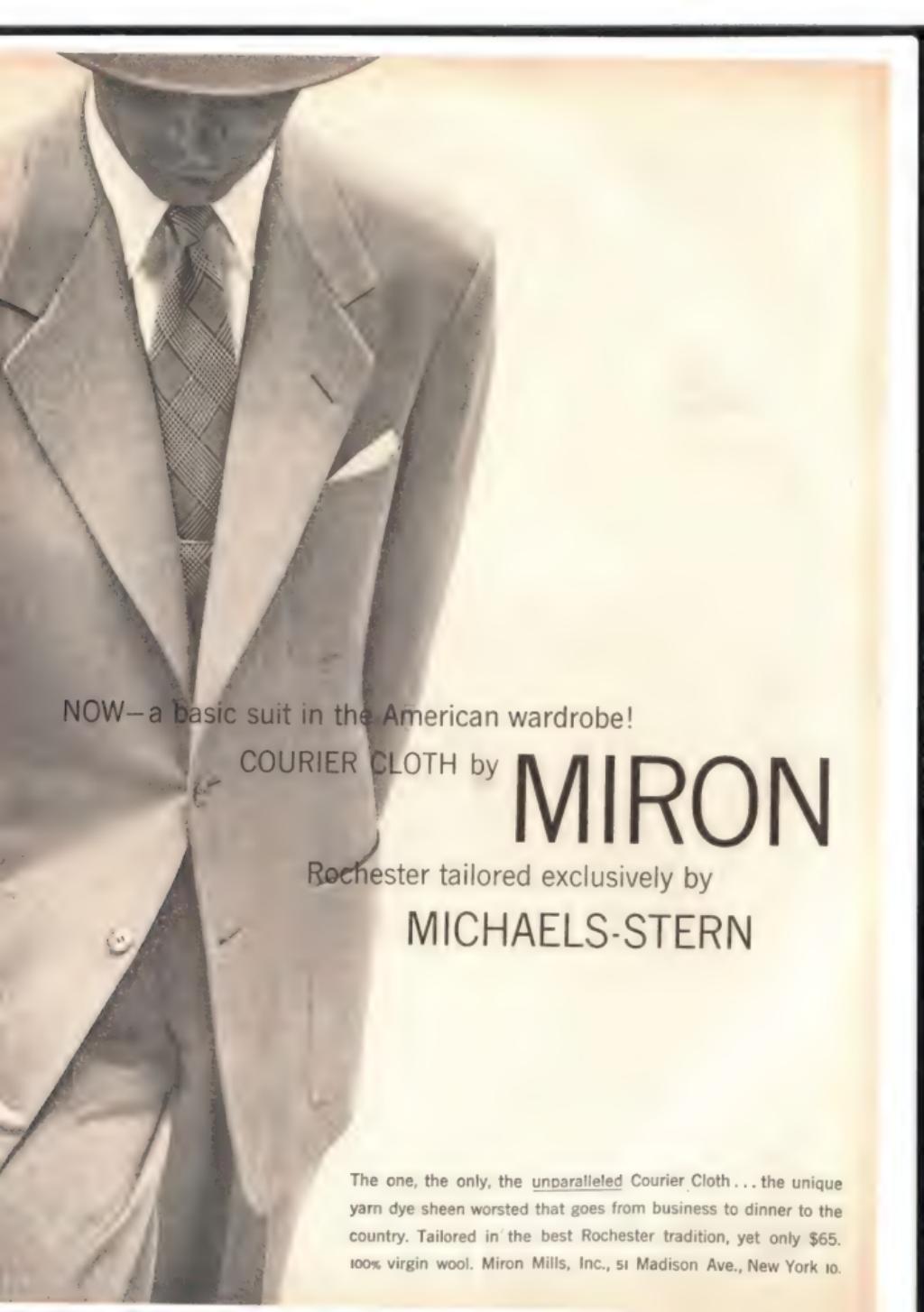
Jet-Propelled Challenges

Sir:

As an avid reader since Vol. 1, No. 1, I have been proud of and occasionally startled by the detailed accuracy of your aviation reporting. But the claims made on behalf of the Air Force's latest love, Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer, as being the first woman to fly in a jet [TIME, Jan. 29], are in error.

The real honoree goes to a wife of some member of the 412th Group and a part of my wing—the 319th. The airplane: a Bell YP-59, with a seat in the nose and accessible only by removing the canopy and with the help of a shoehorn.

I suspect that in those days, when jet flying was an experience, the honor of "first"



NOW—a basic suit in the American wardrobe!

COURIER CLOTH by

MIRON

Rochester tailored exclusively by

MICHAELS-STERN

The one, the only, the unparalleled Courier Cloth...the unique
yarn dye sheen worsted that goes from business to dinner to the
country. Tailored in' the best Rochester tradition, yet only \$65.
100% virgin wool. Miron Mills, Inc., 51 Madison Ave., New York 10.

CAVALCADE OF SPORTS

...Steve Brooks

STEVE GOT HIS START AT 15,
RIDING FOR HIS UNCLE ON
SMALL WESTERN TRACKS. IT
WAS TWO YEARS BEFORE
HE RODE A WINNER!



WITH PURSES IN THE MILLIONS,
STEVE BROOKS IS ONE OF THE
LEADING JOCKEYS OF OUR TIME!
IN 1949 ALONE HIS WinnINGS
EXCEEDED \$1,300,000 INCLUDING
THE COVETED KENTUCKY DERBY!



I'VE ALWAYS USED A
GILLETTE RAZOR AND I
LIKE MY NEW GILLETTE
SUPER-SPEED RAZOR.
BEST OF ALL, IT'S TOPS
FOR CONVENIENCE
AND QUICK, EASY
SHAVING.

Steve Brooks

World's Biggest Shaving Bargain!

Gillette \$100
SUPER-SPEED RAZOR \$1.75 Value

WITH IMPROVED 10-BLADE DISPENSER
IN STYRENE TRAVEL CASE

* HAS HANDY COMPARTMENT FOR USED-BLADES

INSTANT BLADE CHANGING... REAL SHAVING
COMFORT AND DOUBLE-EDGE ECONOMY HAVE
MADE THE ULTRA-MODERN GILLETTE SUPER-
SPEED AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR RAZOR! ENJOY
THESE IMPORTANT GILLETTE ADVANTAGES...
GET A GILLETTE SUPER-SPEED RAZOR SET!

Twist... It's open!

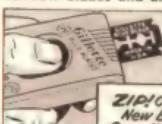


Zip... It's loaded!



**Gillette's New Dispensers Have
Convenient Used-Blade Compartments**

For convenience and safety buy Gillette Blue
Blades in Gillette's improved Dispensers. You zip
out new blades and dispose of old ones presto.



Zip Out Comes
New Blade. In
Goes Used Blade



10 BLADES
\$9.95
20 BLADES
28.95

look... feel... shave... use Gillette Blue Blades
WITH THE SHARPIEST EDGES EVER MADE

probably goes to [the officer's wife], but on
this latter detail I could be in error. The
year: 1944 or 1945.

STEWART W. TOWLE JR.
Colonel, U.S.A.F. (ret.)
Washington, D.C.

Sir: . . . In the late General H. H. Arnold's ad-
dress on Dec. 7, 1944 to graduating Women's
Air Service Pilots at Sweetwater, Texas, he
stated in part: "Certainly we haven't been
able to build an airplane you can't handle. From
AT-6s to B-75s, you have flown them
around like veterans. One of the WASPs has
even test-flown our new jet plane."

VIOLA T. SANDELL

Miles City, Mont.

Sir: . . . In the fall of 1944 a very pretty mem-
ber of the WASPs, who had been sent to
Wright Field, to sit around in cold boxes and
sitide changeovers for testing WASP clothes,
had also successfully talked herself into some
flight test jobs . . . One day the colonel in
charge of flight test said: "You can fly by
the jet this afternoon if you want to. Get one
of the boys to check you out." For a half-
hour that afternoon, and more time later,
this young woman pilot flew the YP-5A, an
experimental fighter.



Maury Garber

Now a young married woman with two
children, Mrs. Ann Baumgartner Carl [see
cut] lives in Baldwin, L.I., and keeps up her
flying interests through her membership in
the "Ninety-Nines," an organization of 1,200
licensed women pilots . . .

NOVETAH HOLMES DAVENPORT
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Cow with Dignity

Sir:

I have just read your Feb. 5 article about
Colorado's Governor Dan Thornton's cowboy
hat and pipe, and I'm as hot as chuck-wagon
coffee.

I would like to know just how many Den-
verites he has embarrassed with his "cowboy
corn"? We are enjoying more dignity now
with Governor Thornton, hat and pipe, than
with our former governor.

ROGER L. HENDERSON
Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Sir:

I sent this letter to Governor Thornton:
"Time Magazine set some fellow—a ol'-time
cowpoke—wrote you to stand your Stetson an'
boots an' take your feet offen the desk. Like
as not the fellr is a punkin' roller with a cupple
Holstein steers back of the barn, an' does
his cowboyin' on a manure spreader while
he waits for his govinment subsidies check . . .

"Jest because some New Yorker says it's
stylish to wear pants with pleats in 'em . . .
you don't have to wear 'em, Harry Truman
wears a shirt in Florida, which would
spook a bobcat . . . because it's stylish—
but it ain't beautiful . . .

"Your Stetson an' boots is the badge of a
cowman . . . They are the only ticket as a
group—who is still American enough to do
their own thinkin', stick to free enterprisin'
—an' have the queer idea of suppin' their
own security. They ain't lookin' for 48 hours
pay for 40 hours work an' a penshun. They
figger they kin grow old an' have their arteries
harden without help from a govinment flunkie."

F. H. SINCLAIR
Sheridan, Wyo.



At the Nation's Call

This country's telephone service is one of its greatest assets in time of emergency.

We have more telephones than all the rest of the world put together. They are connected with one another by a nationwide network, reaching into every corner of the land and speaking in unmistakable tones of the unity and purpose of the American people.

Every telephone is a weapon for our defense. These are not weapons yet to be built. They are here, forty-two million strong. Behind them

is a force of telephone men and women equal in size to forty divisions — thoroughly trained, well equipped and eager to be of service.

America's telephones are busier than ever with the urgent, vital calls of production and defense. The products of America's might are rolling off the assembly lines and the telephone is helping to get the job done.

In everything that concerns the defense of our country, the Bell System can be counted on to do its full part . . . always.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





FROM KEEL TO CATAULPT- *a carrier counts on coal!*

Meet the pride of the fleet—the sleek aircraft carrier that can move Navy air power swiftly to almost any trouble spot on the globe. A carrier like this weighs 50,000 tons—most of it steel. And making all that steel—from keel to catapult, from stem to stern, takes coal—on a better than ton-for-ton basis!

This year, the steel industry will use 100 million tons of coal to make steel for America's military and civilian needs. Coal is also vital to other big industries. The railroads, the public utilities and the manufacturing industries—rubber, chemicals, automotive—each uses millions of tons of coal each year. And close to 100 million tons of bituminous coal pass through the hands of retail dealers—for home heating and other community uses.

Supplying this vast demand is the job of one of the nation's most modern and progressive industries—the American coal industry. It is made up of more than 8,000 independent coal

producing companies. In recent years, these progressive coal operators have invested *hundreds of millions of dollars* in research, new coal preparation plants and mechanized equipment—all aimed at producing an increasingly *better product*, for greater utilization.

Granted a continuing supply of necessary equipment, transportation and trained man power, America's independently owned and operated coal mines will produce all the coal that's needed to continue to power the nation's progress, in peace or war.

BITUMINOUS COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE

A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

An Unprecedented Buy for National Advertisers

Guaranteed audience of 5,400,000 women
plus-

Local tie-in advertising and merchandising

*McCall's and Better Living magazine—in combination—
offer the largest guaranteed magazine circulation with
important retail promotion and merchandising
at the local level*

**ADVERTISING VALUES
OF THE COMBINATION**

The more than 4,000,000 homemaker readers of McCall's magazine—bought on subscription, at local newsstands and in department stores

PLUS a guaranteed homemaker audience of 1,500,000 for Better Living—bought at the checkout counters of approximately 4,000 independent super markets

With editorial policies of both magazines centered on service information and concerned primarily with home-making

And with a special combination rate based on a 2 per cent discount for equivalent space in both publications.

**MERCHANDISING VALUES
OF THE COMBINATION**

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MISCELLANY

Floor Show. In Greeley, Colo., asked by reporters how she felt about children after giving birth to her 21st, Mrs. Orville McFarland, 43, said: "They furnish entertainment."

In a Hurry? In Milwaukee, Optometrist David Wald advertised in the *Journal-Eyes EXAMINED WHILE YOU WAIT.*

"I Do." In Washington, the *Post* ran a help-wanted advertisement for "Secretary; cocktails at 5; employer guarantees husband in six months."

Craftsmen. In Greensboro, N.C., a laundry proudly posted a notice in its window: "We don't mangle your clothes with machinery—we do it carefully by hand."

The Short View. In Appleton, Wis., police ordered the Junior Chamber of Commerce to take down its accident scoreboard which featured red and green lights, on the ground that it was a traffic hazard.

Haven. In West Warwick, R.I., Arakel Kojoian was cleared of an assault charge when he testified that on the night of the crime he was playing cards at the Alibi Cafe.

Speaking of Money. In Batesville, Ark., under its advertisement for the picture *Shakedown*, the Landers Theater announced a new, higher admission price.

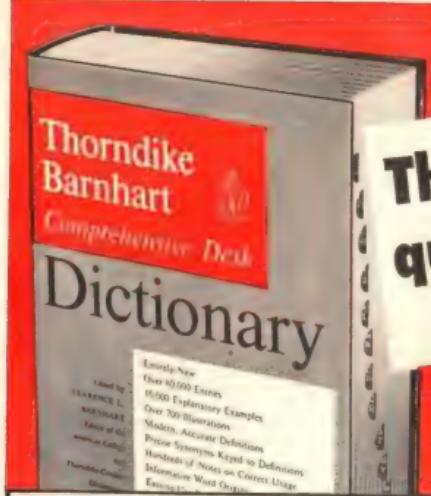
And So Good Night. In South Bend, Ind., a thief slugged the caretaker of a social club, lifted \$1,850 from the safe, paused in his flight to put a pillow under the fallen night watchman's head and give him a double shot of whisky from the club's supply.

The Fragile Emotion. In Cairo, Sadik Admed got his 42nd divorce.

Halls of Montezuma. In Detroit, Edward J. Lappan won a divorce from his wife Edith, testified that since she got out of the service she 1) "couldn't forget she had been a marine," 2) "always wanted to fight."

Clear Crystal. In Milwaukee, after Spiritualist Irene H. Pike assured Geraldine Sampon that "You will be involved in a legal matter," Miss Sampon revealed herself as a policewoman, charged Mrs. Pike with fortunetelling for profit.

Inventory Item. In Chicago, police received a letter: "I wish to report that . . . I was in Chicago and had my car busted into . . . Someone stole a guitar, 8 lbs. of Brahma peanuts, four pairs of socks, one shirt, one muffler, six cartons of cigarettes, one dress suit, and twelve cans of sardines . . . Mrs. J. Webb, P.S.: My husband is missing too. He was in the car."



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE NATION

Confidence & Strength

After months of indecision, confusion and delay, the U.S. could sense a new feeling of quickening confidence and growing strength. There were still the usual creakings, complaints and outraged squawks from a many-jointed democracy trying to pull itself together for a united effort (*see below*). But there could no longer be any doubt that the U.S. was settling down to the job of rearmament and making real progress.

Some of the clearest signs of progress showed in the Pentagon. A few months ago George Marshall and his assistant, Robert Lovett, had moved in to take over an establishment crippled by the false economies of Louis Johnson, glum with its own inadequacy. They had moved slowly at first, clearing up past mistakes, charting the new course. Now they could report health, optimism and a steadily accelerating pace of accomplishment. Last week their charts showed:

¶ Defense contracts going out at the rate of \$5 billion a month (compared to a rate of less than \$3 billion a year last November), and steadily increasing.

¶ Mobilization machinery moving to provide 24 divisions which would be virtually ready to fight by summer.

¶ The entire organized Air Force Reserve already mobilized.

¶ Rapid progress being made on an atomic submarine (*see Armed Forces*).

¶ Navy strength doubled (now 1,052 ships) since Korea.

There were other reassuring reports of the nation's budding power. U.S. troops were fighting effectively in Korea. A Senate committee unanimously voted out the draft bill almost exactly as the Pentagon had asked for it. The Great Debate had ended as the nation found itself with a foreign policy after all (*see p. 26*). In spite of lapses and fumbles, the U.S. was unmistakably showing its true strength and its ability to face the necessities of war.

MOBILIZATION

Manifesto

Organized labor struck against the mobilization program last week. At a sullen midnight meeting of the Wage Stabilization Board, outvoted, unable to get their demands, labor's three WSB delegates went into an elaborate huff and quit the



LABOR'S EMIL RIEVE
More power—or else . . .

board. By their drastic action, taken with apparent disregard for the consequences, labor's bosses brought half of the Administration's price-wage machinery to a standstill, confronted War Mobilizer Charles Wilson with a war in his backyard, imperiled the nation's whole economy.

As they walked out, union bosses served the Administration with an angry manifesto: "Virtually the entire defense mobilization program has been entrusted to the hands of a few men recruited from Big Business, who believe they have a monopoly on experience, good ideas and patriotism . . . Let no one doubt that labor is willing to bear its share of sacrifice. But we cannot bear the whole load. We

U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

The Defense Department reported 647 more casualties in Korea last week, bringing the announced total to 48,035. The breakdown:

DEAD	8,154
WOUNDED	30,569
MISSING	9,312

Total casualties by services: Army, 39,500; Marines, 7,588; Navy, 566; Air Force, 381.

cannot be a party to any program so adverse to the interests of the plain people."

"**A Cynical Hoax.**" Labor's manifesto made it plain that the argument over wage controls was only the climax of "a whole series of shocking developments which we find insupportable." Ever since mobilization began to take shape, labor's nose had been out of joint. The price program was "a cynical hoax"; the wage program was "inflexible, inequitable and unworkable"; the tax program bore down on the working man, favored corporations and the rich.

So argued the labor bosses. They had an accumulation of other resentments: the President's recent attack on the railway brotherhood chieftains; the fact that Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin, labor's great & good friend, had been denied a position of more influence. They were bitter over the fact that John L. Lewis had pried loose a 20% wage boost for his miners. But above all, the bosses of Big Labor resented being left out of the top policy-making jobs in the defense program, while bosses from Big Business run the show. Big Labor knows very well that a \$140 billion mobilization program is bound to have far-reaching political and economic effects.

Labor, barred from strategic positions in a major production drive, was determined to reach for power when it was too late. Labor's bosses—A.F.L., C.I.O. and railway unions, gathered under a jury-built roof called the United Labor Policy Committee—had picked the wage board as the arena for the showdown fight.

Under the Dove. Ironically, Cyrus Ching, Washington's hulking, pipe-smoking dove of peace, on leave from his Federal Mediator job, had to preside over the blowup. In his new, uneasy seat of chairman of WSB, Ching had announced the wage freeze, hastening to add that it was only temporary; some formula for thawing it out would soon be devised. His tripartite board had set to work. They were still working last week when Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston ordered them to reach a decision by week's end.

The board's three industrial members (Reuben Robertson Jr., president of Champion Paper & Fibre Co.; J. Ward Keener, vice president of B. F. Goodrich; Henry Arthur, manager of commercial research at Swift & Co.) were for permitting an 8% rise over wages in effect on Jan. 15, 1950. Such fringe benefits as pensions and production raises would be included

in the 8%. A firm cutoff in wage boosts had to be made somewhere, or the whole anti-inflation program would come unhinged. Ching and the other two public members (Clark Kerr and John Dunlop, both economics professors and veterans of Government mediation and fact-finding boards) succeeded in persuading the industrial members to agree to 10%. The industrial members even agreed to a promise that WSB would review wages again in the spring.

But the three labor members (Emil Rieve of the C.I.O., textile workers, Elmer Walker of the A.F.L. machinists, Harry Bates of the A.F.L. bricklayers) demanded a 12% ceiling—not including fringe benefits—and nothing less. The U.L.P.C., watching from a nearby headquarters, ordered its stalking horses on WSB to hold fast.

They held fast through a final night-time meeting until Ching put the matter to a vote. The vote was 6 to 3. The three defeated labor members burst from the meeting proclaiming: "We are withdrawing from the WSB."

This was the cue the U.L.P.C. awaited. The next day it issued its long, wrathful statement. Labor's manifesto served notice on Wilson and Harry Truman: grant organized labor more power—or else.

Neither by Wig-Wag nor Smoke. John L. Lewis, who loves nothing so much as an uproar, composed his face in a lugubrious cast. "All American workers," he said piously, are entitled to as big a raise as he had got for his miners. "To restrict American labor to a miserable 10% increase . . . is an unwise, arbitrary action . . . destructive . . . disrupting to the productive economy."

The U.L.P.C. and Mobilizer Wilson

stared at each other across a no-man's land. What the manifesto's implied or else could mean was soon made apparent. Emil Rieve immediately cleared out of Washington, headed for New York to take charge of a strike in 160 textile mills. 70,000 woolen workers walked off their jobs. The autoworkers considered that a wage formula which did not allow a cost-of-living clause in their contracts left them free to walk out. The WSB fight would make it harder than ever to reach an agreement on the still-unsettled railroad wage fight.

At week's end, trying to be conciliatory, Wilson offered to make a labor man a top-level assistant in his office. An aide declared that Wilson had previously made such an offer with the proviso that the man give the job his full time, but Labor had turned a cold shoulder. A labor spokesman said in effect that Wilson was a liar, no such offer had been made "by personal conversation, mail, telephone, telegram, wig-wag or smoke signal."

This week four chiefs of the U.L.P.C. trooped to the White House, and in a long session spelled out their complaints to Harry Truman. They emerged saying little, but breathing mild confidence. They told reporters that the President had lent a sympathetic ear. What did labor intend to do next? Said one of the conferees, jerking his head towards the President's office: "It all depends on what happens now."

Small Hello

Price Stabilizer Mike DiSalle knew just whom he wanted to handle the tough job of enforcing the nation's price controls. He asked New York City's Police Commissioner Tom Murphy to take it on—if not permanently, at least long enough

to get the ball rolling. But Commissioner Murphy, who had never gotten the federal judgeship he expected as a reward for his successful prosecution of the Hiss case,* was in no mood to rush to the Administration's rescue this time. Said Murphy, after declining: "I was flattered . . . but I have a job to do as Police Commissioner in New York City."

THE PRESIDENCY

Time for a Rest

Harry Truman's friends were frankly worried about him. "He's just trying to do too damned much," said one friend. "It's telling on him. Why, he snaps and snarls at those closest around him. It used to be that he sloughed off his troubles at night. Now he takes that damned briefcase of his to Blair House every night, filled to the locks, and sits up at all hours, studying State Department memoranda and war reports. He doesn't get his sleep."

"His load is getting too heavy. He's trying to run everything. He'll see anybody. Any Senator or governor or anybody else who has his eye on a patronage job of district attorney, or even chicken-feed jobs, can get in to see him and pour his troubles on the President. There's no reason for his trying to handle these things. He is on a wire edge, and we are trying to get him to take a vacation. He's got to. Or else . . ."

"It Is Unfortunate." The concern over the President's health and spirits had become almost international. London's grave *Economist* thought that Mr. Truman had been acting like "a fox terrier at bay, rather than a President guiding his nation through a crisis." Washington was shaking its head over Truman's latest tart remarks—directed this time against ex-President Hoover, whom he had invited to join in the appeal for grain for India. As he was leaving, Hoover told Truman: "I'm going to make a radio speech and criticize your foreign policy again." Snapped Truman: "You go ahead and say whatever you want to. It will do the country good to know just exactly where you and your crowd stand."

And from Chicago the soothing ladies'-club voice of Eleanor Roosevelt was heard saying: "It is unfortunate when anyone feels the strain they are under so greatly that they are unable to think things through . . . But you must realize that President Truman is carrying the greatest load in history"—even greater, she added, than that carried by her husband.

"It Might Work." Harry Truman was well aware of the conspiracy to get him to take a rest, and told reporters so. They could keep up the propaganda, he quipped, and it might work. He had decided definitely that it could not be Key West; pictures of the President lolling on warm sand, he thought, would not look well before pictures of G.I.s slogging through

* One prominent candidate for the next appointment: flamboyant Lloyd Paul Stryker, 65, who defended Hiss in the first trial.

BUREAUCRACY IN BLOSSOM

To meet the growing needs of U.S. mobilization, a whole new crop of Government agencies is sprouting up in Washington's alphabetical garden. Though most of the actual operations are still centered in the old-line Government departments, there are dozens of new boards, bureaus and committees busily making plans, setting policy and supervising operations. The most important, old & new:

NSC. National Security Council. The nation's top agency for coordinating domestic, foreign and military policies affecting national security (TIME, Feb. 5).

Chairman: President Truman. Executive Secretary: James S. Lay.

NSRB. National Security Resources Board. Overall military and economic planning. Chairman: Stuart Symington.

CEA. Council of Economic Advisers. Economic aspects of defense mobilization. Chairman: Leon Keyserling.

ODM. Office of Defense Mobilization. Overall direction of U.S. mobilization. Director: Charles E. Wilson.

DPA. Defense Production Administration. Establishes production goals and supervises operations. Administrator: William H. Harrison.

NPA. National Production Authority. Sets priorities and allocation programs for industry. Administrator: Manly Fleischmann.

MPC. Manpower Policy Committee. Formulates and coordinates manpower policies. Chairman: Dr. Arthur Fleming. Not to be confused with another MPC—Materials Policy Commission—which studies and reports on long-range materials problems. Chairman: William S. Paley.

ESA. Economic Stabilization Agency. Coordinates and supervises wage & price policies. Administrator: Eric A. Johnston.

OPS. Office of Price Stabilization. Price controls. Director: Michael DiSalle.

WSB. Wage Stabilization Board. Wage controls. Chairman: Cyrus Ching.

OHE. Office of the Housing Expediter. Rent controls. Expediter: Tighe E. Woods.



MARSHALL (FAR LEFT) TESTIFYING BEFORE JOINT SENATE COMMITTEES*

"The greatest factor in the creation of military strength for Western Europe is the buildup of morale."

mud and snow in Korea. But along about the first of next month, Harry Truman might leave Washington and head West. Instead of blue water and palm trees he would look at guns, planes and tanks. He would tour factories and arsenals as the Commander in Chief inspecting the U.S.'s military might. No one could object to that. And somewhere along the road, say in sun-baked Arizona, he might pull into a siding for a day or two or a long weekend of rest.

As a starter, Harry Truman last week jumped onto a train and rode up to the Army's proving ground at Aberdeen, Md. There, wearing a plastic raincoat against a fine driving rain, he stood bareheaded as guns boomed his 21-gun salute, splashed through puddles to inspect the guard, maneuvered a radio-controlled tank by a switchboard placed in his hand, and watched the U.S. Army show off its newest weapons (see Armed Forces). Then he hurried back to Washington to keep a date: a family dinner to celebrate daughter Margaret's 27th birthday (see PEOPLE).

Last week the President also:
¶ In an abrupt reversal of form, proposed a reorganization of the RFC along the lines recommended by the Fulbright report (which he had called "asinine" only a few days before). The new plan would establish: 1) an independent RFC (not in the Commerce Department, as Truman had originally proposed), 2) a single RFC administrator replacing the present five-man board, 3) a statutory board of review—all urged by Fulbright.

¶ Declared he had not yet received a letter from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Thomas McCabe (sent a fortnight ago), questioning Truman's expressed "understanding" that "the market on Government securities will be stabilized and maintained at present levels" (TIME, Feb. 19).

THE CONGRESS A Question of Strategy

In a crowded, klieg-lighted hearing room on Capitol Hill last week, George Marshall filled in the details of U.S. plans for the defense of Europe—and in so doing all but ended the Great Debate. He disclosed to Congress and the world just how many U.S. troops would be committed to General Eisenhower's command.

Although Eisenhower had described the U.S. role in NATO chiefly as a supplier of arms and air power, he had made it clear that the U.S. would dispatch some troops; how many, he said, was an open question. For reasons of security, Marshall "reluctantly" expanded Eisenhower's cautious statement. He took the step, he said, because Western Europe's morale could be weakened by further debate that was "based on uncertainties."

The Pentagon and the President, he said, had approved a plan to maintain six divisions in Western Europe.

"**The Greatest Factor.**" It was a somewhat less than startling disclosure. Two U.S. divisions are already in Germany—some 100,000 men, counting various scattered constabulary, housekeeping troops and other spare parts. Four more combat divisions with their supporting troops would mean another 100,000—just about what Ohio's Robert A. Taft had already accepted as a reasonable figure.

It was not a large contribution of fighting power, the Secretary said. "It does represent a small Army unit of high efficiency and, we believe, a tremendous morale contribution to the effectiveness and buildup of the . . . North Atlantic Treaty nations . . . The greatest factor in the creation of military strength for Western Europe is the buildup of morale—the determination to fight if that be necessary."

"**If the Lord Is Good.**" Calm and deliberate, dressed in a neat grey suit, Marshall handled the shotgun questioning by the members of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, under the snorting chairmanship of Texas' Tom Connally.†

What about ratios? Ratios mean restrictions, Marshall said; he could understand ratios on air or sea power, which could be changed overnight under changed circumstances, "but [ground] troops move like turtles."

If Congress imposed ratios or other restrictions on sending troops, would it imperil Europe's



"The decision is a military decision."

* At table (l. to r.): Stennis (Miss.), Hunt (Wyo.), Sparkman (Ala.), Morse (Ore.), Knowland (Calif.), Johnson (Tex.), Chapman (Ky.), Byrd (Va.), Russell (Ga.), Connally (Tex.), Wiley (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), Green (R.I.).

† At one session, calling the roll of the joint committees, Connally came to the name of Estes Kefauver (see Investigations). "Kefauver!" he rumbled into the radio mike, "Ob, he's after a crapshooter somewhere."

morale? Said George Marshall: "I think it would."

How long before he would want more than the six divisions? Said Marshall: "If the Lord is good to us through what may be a decade of tension," the U.S. might even be able to withdraw some troops. Then he did not believe the defense of Europe to be hopeless? Said Marshall: "No, sir, 1940 looked far more hopeless."

Added General of the Army Omar Bradley, following his chief to the stand: the departure of the four divisions would be staggered "until we see what the other nations are doing." But Bradley underlined again the reiterated statement of Marshall and Eisenhower: U.S. troops to Europe now would do more to prevent war than any other action the U.S. could take. Said Bradley: "I'd much prefer to put a half a dozen divisions in Europe for ten or 20 years, than send 60 over there to fight a war . . . We [the NATO nations] cannot withhold our own contributions to the collective security, waiting to see what another member contributes. This is not the time for suspicious scrutiny."

A Freshman's Advice. Then Secretary of State Dean Acheson did his best to settle the last, lingering suspicions that Europe was not doing enough in its own behalf. "Roughly speaking," said Acheson, "the combat forces of our European allies may be expected to double in the next year"—from more than 2,000,000 men under arms to more than 4,000,000.

But the soldiers' testimony was about all that Congress needed. The discussion of congressional authority, which probably never would have arisen except for Harry Truman's mulishness, had narrowed down to a discussion of military strategy. Republican opponents (and proponents) of the Administration's plans had changed their political fedoras for brasshats and were arguing over something they actually knew very little about.

At week's end, one of their colleagues

made the point in a way that everyone could understand. Speaking before a Republican state convention in Detroit, Pennsylvania's Freshman Senator James Duff declared: "The men in charge of our military establishment are substantially the same group of generals who were responsible in World War II in the European theater for the greatest military success in the history of the American people. There is no reason to suppose that either their patriotism or their military judgment at this hour of grave crisis are less valuable or less dependable than they were at that other great time of crisis . . . It is necessary that they be trusted on this decision . . . The decision is a military decision and not a civilian one."

Despite the diehard objections of the Hoovers and the Tafts, despite a Hoover-like resolution signed by 121 Republican members of the House (but not supported by Republican leaders), Congress was ready to buy the generals' recommendations and the advice of bluff Jim Duff,

ARMED FORCES

Belated Explanation

In the 3½ years since flying saucers first came slipping and flashing across Page One, the wilder stories about tiny men from Mars and interplanetary craft that dissolved in the earth's atmosphere had been pretty well exposed as hoaxes or hallucinations. But most people were still sure that some kind of unidentified flying object did exist, and they wanted some sense-making explanation. Last week they got the best one yet. It came from Dr. Umer Liddel, chief nuclear physicist for the Office of Naval Research.

The flying saucers, said Physicist Liddel, were actually giant plastic balloons called Skyhooks, which the Navy has been sending aloft since 1947 with electronic instruments to record cosmic rays. As the 100-ft. balloons soar higher & higher (maximum height: 19 miles) they



Lost—International

"FLYING SAUCER"

Now when seen from below . . .

expand, and are often pushed along by high-altitude winds at speeds up to 200 m.p.h. When seen from below, particularly when reflecting light rays from its underside, a Skyhook looks exactly like a big saucer.

It was a Skyhook, said Liddel, that an Air Force pilot was pursuing when he was killed over Kentucky in 1948. "When this project first began it was kept secret," he explained. "Now, there is no longer any need to keep the public in the dark."

The truth was that the public had never really been kept in the dark about Skyhooks. Reporting in April 1949, after a two-year investigation of flying-saucer stories, the Air Force had suggested clusters of Skyhooks as one source of the saucer rumors. But for some reason, known only to Naval bureaucracy, no one had ever before given a full explanation of how they looked at high altitudes, or furnished photographic evidence.

New Tools

At the Aberdeen Proving Ground last week, the Army proudly showed President Harry Truman its newest fighting tools—some so new that details are still secret. Most impressive of the new weapons:

Rifle: the lightweight, .30-cal. T-25 with a tremendous (750 rounds-a-minute) rate of fire. Two and a half pounds lighter than the standard infantryman's Garand, the T-25 uses a 20-round clip, can be fired automatically or single-shot. Its purpose: to replace not only the carbine and rifle, but also the submachine gun and possibly, when it gets a better barrel, the reliable but heavy (19 lbs.) Browning automatic rifle as well.

Machine Gun: a .50-cal., air-cooled weapon with the highest muzzle velocity of any gun of its type. It can be electrically fired by remote control, thus giving the gunner the advantage of a sheltered firing position when the muzzle blast discloses the position of his gun. Another distinctive feature: the barrel can be unscrewed and replaced by a 20-mm. barrel.

Tank: the new T-41, called by the Army "the world's best light tank" (TIME, Jan. 15). Designed as a highly maneuverable patrol and reconnaissance vehicle, it has a speed of better than 40 m.p.h., an



THE WALKER BULLDOG
Airborne, air-cooled—and a lethal punch.

Acme

air-cooled engine with an automatic torque converter transmission, is maneuvered by a simple control stick. Its high-velocity 76-mm. gun packs a lethal punch, and is fitted to a gyroscopic sight which keeps the gun on target over the sharpest bumps. Weighing only 25.8 tons, it can be transported by air, is already in limited production at the Army's Cleveland plant.

At Aberdeen last week, Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins officially christened the T-41 the "Walker Bulldog," in honor of the late General Walton ("Little Bulldog") Walker, the Eighth Army's commander, who died in a jeep accident in Korea. Collins, admitting that the first U.S. light tanks in Korea had been unable to stand up to the Russian T-34 medium tanks, asserted flatly: "I can assure you this little baby will be able to do it."

Atomic Sub

One of the Navy's fondest dreams has always been the "true submarine"—an underwater vessel that never has to surface to charge its batteries, and needs no snorkel-like breathing apparatus. Last week there were some guarded indications that the true sub was out of the dream stage at last. Said Atomic Energy Commissioner Sumner Pike: "In an attempt to get useful power from atomic fission, we are engaged in the design and construction of a power plant for naval submarines. The design of two practical, though expensive, devices for submarine propulsion is practically complete, and one of them is partly built. It shouldn't be too many years before one or both will be operating in a 'true submarine.'

There were no further details. But earlier in the week, Navy Captain H. G. Rickover reported on the same project at a highly secret meeting of the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Senator Brian McMahon, committee chairman, said afterwards that he was "both educated and pleased."

No Soldiers Wanted

Reservists and National Guardsmen were fed to the gills and hopping mad. Wherever they went looking for jobs, more & more employers were beginning to ask pointed questions and phrase the same harsh answers: "Sorry, we have to give it to someone we know will be here next year."

The reluctance to take on men who might soon be in uniform had not yet spread to all employers. But there were already enough examples to support the citizen-soldiers' gripes. In Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, reservists and guardsmen angrily complained that they were being 1) passed by on promotion lists, 2) asked to quit their outfits (just about impossible) or start breaking in replacements. In Dalton, Ga., a young National Guard corporal had just been offered a better job. He inadvertently mentioned the Guard. "Whoa, just a moment," snapped the interviewer, and called off the deal. In Atlanta, a sergeant in the Air Force Reserve hunted fruitlessly for weeks

before he found a job chopping wood to feed his wife & child.

Unfair as it was, there was little or nothing to be done about the situation. An unemployed New Mexico reservist summed it up bitterly: "They tell us to be patriotic and join the reserves, so in gratitude, they make us starve."

National Guardsmen and regular soldiers had another special and startling gripe of their own. Under the present snafu pension laws, noted the *Army Times*, an Army or Air Force Reserve captain killed in Korea would leave a pension of \$331.80 a month to his widow



N.Y. Daily Mirror—International
FRANK COSTELLO

In good spirits and full of meat.

and two children; a Regular Army or National Guard captain killed by the same shellburst would leave his dependents a pension of only \$130 a month. Reason: reservists come under the same pension laws as civilian employees of the Government; regulars and guardsmen (as well as all Marine and Navy personnel with more than a month's service) under the much less liberal Veterans Administration provisions.

POLITICAL NOTES

Five to Go

By vote of their state legislatures last week, Arkansas and Georgia became the 20th and 21st states (of 36 required) to ratify the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, which would limit the President to two terms.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Kingpin & the Mayor

In some of its early clinical efforts, the Senate's Kefauver crime investigating committee seemed interested only in examining the lumps, warts and old tattoo marks on the body politic. But in New York last week, it was intent on deeper surgery. Though its hearings were closed, and could only be followed by buttonholing the doctors at the operating-room door, the committee's interests were plain. It wanted to know all about 1) Underworld Kingpin Frank Costello, and 2) former Mayor and present U.S. Ambassador to Mexico William O'Dwyer.

Costello was called in to testify twice, for a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. He appeared dressed in the quiet good taste of a Wall Street broker, seemed in fine spirits (his briefcase, he told reporters, contained nothing but "two bottles of whisky and a pair of pajamas"), and acted as though he had just dropped in to see some old pals. The Senators were equally polite. Committee Counsel Rudolph Halevy let it be known that Costello was "a good witness," said he had given information on a dozen politicos of both parties, which was "full of meat," and had only balked at one mysterious "\$64 question."

What Was Going On? The committee's references to the former mayor (who invited one of its investigators to take testimony from him in Mexico City last week) were also on a diplomatic and neutral plane. Beyond revealing O'Dwyer's statement that he had met Costello only once, and then in obedience to an order when he was a World War II officer investigating war frauds, the committee publicly made no attempt to link the two men.

But the list of subsequent witnesses made it obvious that the committee was going further in checking tie-ups between crime and politics; that it was well aware that officials of O'Dwyer's regime (some of whom were involved in recent fire-and-police-department scandals) had demonstrated such an uncanny propensity for getting into hot water that millions of New Yorkers wondered just what was going on before he resigned.

"I'm Small Peanuts." The Senators quizzed Anthony Anastasia and his brother Albert, the rich Brooklyn mobster and onetime Murder, Inc. suspect who never stood trial, although District Attorney O'Dwyer once described the Anastasia case as "the perfect murder case." They failed to corral Gambler Frank Erickson (who preferred to stay in his Rikers Island cell, where he is serving a two-year rap for bookmaking). But the committee pulled in Underworld Big Shot Meyer Lansky, Gamblers Gerard Catena and James ("Niggy") Rutkin, who entered the hearings protesting: "I'm small peanuts. Why don't these Hollywood investigators retire and get J. Edgar Hoover up here? He'll tell them all they want to know in two days." The committee also called two of O'Dwyer's intimate friends,

Water Supply Commissioner James J. Moran (whose testimony was considered "vague") and ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Bals (who seemed "sort of hazy").

At week's end the committee was back in Washington quizzing bookies and investigating the "billion-dollar" punchboard racket. But it proposed to come back to New York next month, interview O'Dwyer in person, and hold open hearings with a group of witnesses which might even include Virginia Hill, great & good friend of the late "Bugsy" Siegel. New Yorkers could hardly wait to find out whether the city had been suffering from deep-seated Costello-itus or just surface symptoms of itchy fingers.

COMMUNISTS

Cutting the Fog

A Communist, like a skunk, is often easier to identify than catch. No one knows this better than the Government's Loyalty Review Board, which has often tried to fire an employee for disloyalty, only to have the suspect throw up a fog of doubt and win reinstatement. Last week the Loyalty Board asked the President for permission to cut through the fog by tightening its rules to fit World War II standards. Instead of having to prove "reasonable grounds" of disloyalty, it wanted to shift the emphasis and dismiss any employee when there was "reasonable doubt" that he was above suspicion. President Truman referred the board's request to his new Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights (TIME, Feb. 5), which was expected to approve the proposal without delay.

LABOR

Exceeding the Limit

John L. Lewis' miners got another expensive lesson in manners last week. In Richmond, Va., the Laburnum Construction Co. brought suit against the U.M.W. for using gun-toting goon squads to stop the construction of a Kentucky coal-processing plant. The miners denied any violence. They had merely picketed the job, they said, to win bargaining rights for their affiliated United Construction Workers. But after hearing witnesses testify that they had been threatened and forced off the job, a circuit court jury found the miners guilty of exceeding "the limits of peaceful picketing," awarded the contractor \$275,437 in damages.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen also drew a stinging and costly rebuke this week. In Washington, Federal Judge Edward A. Tamm slapped a \$75,000 fine on the brotherhood after it pleaded guilty to contempt of court for pulling its paralyzing "sick" strike (TIME, Feb. 19) in defiance of a federal injunction. Said Judge Tamm: "If unions are to continue to grow and prosper they must accept their responsibilities as well as their rights."

YOUTH "High & Light"

A Chicago father, home early one afternoon last autumn, opened the door of his son's bedroom and found himself staring at a terrifying tableau. His son, a 15-year-old vocational-school student, was sitting there, one forearm bared, a hypodermic syringe in his hand. Another boy was holding a teaspoon over the flame of a cigarette lighter. Both the syringe and the teaspoon contained heroin.

Weeping, the boy confessed that he had used drugs for a year—first marijuana on a dare from a schoolmate, then the virulent morphine derivative, heroin. The drug made him feel "high and light," and after he met a peddler named "Greasy George," he started using it regularly. To get a "fix" of heroin he had only to ask George: "Do you need a boy?" or "Have you got a thing?" For a dollar, the peddler would produce one of the capsules of white powder he kept hidden just inside the zipper of his pants. Once supplied, the boy and his friends would repair to basements or bedrooms, furtively dissolve the powder with water in a spoon and give each other shots.

Snort of Horse. The case was not unique. During the past year, authorities have become aware of a tremendous and frightening spread of narcotic addiction among teenagers. In one New York court alone, during 1949, there were 41 narcotics arrests of youths between 16 and 18; in 1950 the figure jumped to 161. And there is no telling how many others are using

narcotics. One Manhattan welfare worker guessed: "Thousands."

The new addicts learn and change hop-head jargon. They call a needle and a syringe a "spike & dripper." A sniff of heroin is a "snort of horse," and an injection under the skin a "joy pop." Many teen-agers quickly become "main-liners"—because it is cheaper and quicker if they inject the drug directly into a vein, most often with a safety pin and an eyecup.

Once "hooked," the youngsters behave frighteningly like older addicts. To get money for heroin, they steal at home, sell the drug on commission in school hallways and lavatories. Some boys become thieves and holdup artists; many a teen-age girl has turned to prostitution.

Dim Hope. There is one dimly hopeful side to the teen-age dope problem. Unlike older people, few teen-agers appear to take to drugs because of psychological troubles; youngsters usually start using narcotics either out of ignorance or the same reckless impulses which lead them to race hot rods. Though they are easier to wean, however, there are almost no facilities for taking care of them. On New York's Rikers Island, youngsters have to endure the horrors of a sudden "cold turkey" cure or get none at all. Once released, many go right back to drugs again. And penalties for the vicious crime of dope-peddling are too lenient (maximum: ten years) to deter many from the hugely profitable trade.

Like gang wars, teen-age dope addiction still seems to be a big-city phenomenon. And police and lawmakers have begun to



crack down. In the last few months, both New York and Chicago have put more & more policemen to tracking down peddlers. New York schoolteachers have been instructed to look for symptoms of addiction, such as yawning, nausea, watery eyes, among their students. Even more to the point: a bill currently before the Illinois legislature which could send dope peddlers to prison for life for selling narcotics to a minor.

MASSACHUSETTS

Through Slush & Mire

There had always been a few chiselers in the army of 1,500 clerks, handlers, and carriers milling around each night in Boston's South Postal Annex. With all the frantic bustle of sorting and dispatching the daily mail, no one would ever miss the man who slipped out for a few beers or a movie. Before long the word got around Boston's pool halls and political clubs that the long, grimy building down by South Station offered splendid opportunities for anyone with the urge to cheat the Government out of a paycheck.

Soon the racket began to snowball. Loyal young Democrats flocked in to see their politician pals, went away with notes assuring them of a spot on the Annex's roster of 3,000 temporary workers. All they had to do was punch in at 5:30 p.m., while away the evening hours and return to punch out again at 7 a.m. If anyone squawked, the whispered threat of a politician's name would fix it up.

Everyone wanted to get in on the deal.

Some of Boston's underpaid firemen, policemen, and schoolteachers arranged to have post-office time cards punched for them. One man stayed away for 75 days and collected every nickel of his pay. Others came in snarling drunk. Regular employees began goofing off worse than ever, formed "50-50 Clubs" with the "temps," to cover up and split their \$1.42 hourly pay. During the two-week Christmas rush, a smart checker could make as much as \$5,000 by forgetting to mark down the absentes.

Oddly enough, news of the wholesale frauds never got beyond the locker rooms until last December, when a group of indignant workers quietly laid the whole thing before postal authorities. Fortnight ago, Boston's Chief Post Office Inspector Tennyson Jefferson and 42 inspectors swooped down on the annex. Though they had picked a bad night (business was slack because of the railroad strike), they found 28 time cards punched for men who never showed up, and enough evidence to convince them that the Government had been bilked out of between \$4 and \$5,000,000 in the last four years.

Last week the housecleaning was still going on full blast, but the inspectors would have their hands full convicting the goldbricks and getting the money back. No one was telling on his friends. The politicos could be counted on to look after their own. And most of the "temps" seemed to agree with the worker who said: "The Government is sending ECA money to England—why shouldn't they take care of us?"

MARYLAND

Under & Out

Convict Joseph Holmes liked music. Every day from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., the loudspeakers in Maryland's State Penitentiary blared out radio programs for the prisoners' entertainment, and Holmes scraped away at his tunnel. The radio drowned out the noise.

Holmes, a slender, 39-year-old Negro, had loosened a piece of slate on the floor under the bunk in his cell. Then he chipped patiently through ten inches of concrete, burrowed diagonally downward for ten feet and leveled off under the massive stone wall. He kept digging, tunneled on under a dry moist, then turned upward again. He had 26 feet to go to reach the surface.

He dug with bits of scrap iron stolen from the prison workshop. Crawling painfully along the cramped tube, he carried the dirt out in his clothes and flushed it down the cell toilet. Midway, fresh-water seepage formed a narrow chamber high enough for a man to stand in. He matted it with old clothes and rags to prevent a cave-in.

One night last week, 70 ft. from his cell and ten years from completing his 20-year stretch for burglary, Convict Holmes broke through in a grassy plot outside the prison walls, hopped over a 7-ft. picket fence, and disappeared into the surrounding city of Baltimore. Nobody missed him until next morning, when a guard checked a motionless lump on Holmes' bunk. It was a wadded blanket and a pillow.



Associated Press

LIFE & DEATH IN DENVER

A sudden fire in the Denver Athletic Club confronted firemen with this nightmarish spectacle one afternoon last week. One club member named Ira Tasner had gotten out to safety on a fire escape (*No. 1*), but Dr. Dan G. Monaghan, astride a fifth-floor window sill, and 80-year-old J. C. Wild, at the next window, were trapped by flame and smoke. As the doctor made a desperate attempt to seize and slide down a drain pipe (*No. 2*), a ladder was raised beneath him. He got his feet on its rungs and crept down into clean air (*left, No. 3*). Wild, smothering in smoke, could only wave his hat feebly for attention (*right, No. 3*). When a ladder was raised to his window moments later, firemen found him dead.

THE U.S. GETS A POLICY

This Winter's Events Fix the Goal and Plot the Course

THE biggest news in the world today is that the U.S. has acquired a positive policy to combat Communism. The goal is becoming clear, the basic decisions have been taken and a strategic outline for the free world set.

These decisions are not contained in any official speech or congressional action or secret military report. They were made as democracies usually make high policy in times of crisis: the people get ahead of their leaders; acceptance precedes proposal; operation outruns plan; event shapes intent.

In its issue of Jan. 15, TIME noted ("Giant in a Snare") that the misnamed "Great Debate" had gotten tangled in pessimistic, defensive perimeters and loops. But events and decisions were already on the march, and the "Great Debate" petered out like a story told by a man who gradually realizes that nobody is listening.

Policy from Below

At what is supposed to be the "policymaking level," not much happened this winter. But a lot of policy got made.

In December, the Pentagon generals were saying that nothing could be done until somebody else (not they) decided whether the U.S. Army would try to stay in Korea. They were waiting for a clear-cut directive from the White House. It never came. Yet a firm decision was made, largely by the 1st Marine Division. When the marines fought their way down to Hungnam through the "unconquerable Chinese hordes," and embarked for Pusan with their equipment, their wounded and their prisoners, the war in Asia took on a different look. The news stories, pictures and newsreels of the Hungnam action contributed more to forming U.S. policy than all the words in the "Great Debate." The nation—and the revitalized Eighth Army—now knows that U.S. fighting men will stay in Korea until a better place and a better opportunity is found to punish Communist aggression.

A proposal to send more U.S. troops to Europe is supposedly under discussion. Actually, that decision was made with the public acceptance of Eisenhower's reports on his survey. Modestly but unmistakably, Ike said what the U.S. had to do. When no outcry against it arose, the argument was over.

Meanwhile, other events have been shaping policy. America's allies look a lot better than they did when winter began. Again & again, in the Korea news, highly honorable mention of British, Greek, Turkish, Dutch, French units bobs up. At Lake Success, after weeks of discouraging debate, the U.S. delegation pressed its reluctant friends to a vote. Forty-four nations supported the U.S. resolution, against seven, a sign that strong leadership will bring a strong response. In Indo-China, a single man, General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, by an act of will, stopped the rot that undermined resistance to Communism.

Shackles from the Past

Recent weeks have brought reminders that the enemy is vulnerable. Vladimir Clementis, a dedicated Communist since his youth and Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia only two years ago, fled from Prague. Two Italian Communist Deputies broke from the party. Hundreds followed them on the simple issue of the defense of Italy if Russia attacked their country. This question has been present since 1945; the pressure of crisis brought it home, thereby split Red ranks.

In & out of the U.S., resolution grows. The Korean war goes well. European rearmament begins to move. Washington is signing arms contracts measured in billions of dollars. The new draft bill is meeting little public opposition. Operations, in a word, are well in train.

The course on which the U.S. has launched itself and its

allies has perils. Not the least of them is that the U.S. & Co. will not grasp quickly enough the implications of commitments already made. That is why it is important to know that a policy was made this winter, and to understand it. The question is no longer what the policy will be; it is simply whether the policy will be so directed that it succeeds.

The tide of decision that began when the Chinese came over the Yalu River will not turn. Those who favor other policies (including the Secretary of State's containment theory) will be swept up on the beach.

The greatest danger comes from those who insist upon discussing present policy solely in terms of the past mistakes of U.S. leaders in dealing with Communism. No doubt, U.S. muddleheadedness at Yalta, Potsdam and Nanking helped to create the present dangers. No doubt it is the legitimate business of partisan politics, of journalism and of history to call attention to mistakes. But to hold back on clearly indicated present action because of the mistakes is to make the future a prisoner of the past. In an atomic age, virtuous Mrs. Lot, looking back on the sinful past, might be turned into something even less attractive than a pillar of salt.

Under the new policy, the chance of succeeding without war depends on how fast and how effectively the U.S. and its friends can move. If they move slowly, the dangers of both war and defeat are increased.

Light from the East

The U.S. program emerging from this winter's action is a worldwide program, but an examination of it should start where the fighting and the new policy started—in Korea.

The quality of the Chinese troops who hurled back the Americans in North Korea destroyed forever the illusion that it did not matter whether friend or enemy ruled China. These Chinese armies could conquer Asia, perhaps fight in Europe.

In a few weeks another fact about the Chinese armies appeared. They were not invincible. They could be slaughtered by the thousand. So the U.S. decided to leave 80% of its combat ground forces in Korea—an act that recognizes both the seriousness of the Chinese Communist menace to Asia and the fact that the menace can be dealt with.

The army in Korea depends upon Japan, which is still disarmed. The anti-Communist position in East Asia is equally dependent on keeping Japan's industry and manpower out of Communist hands. The threat to the Eighth Army's rear calls for a Japan able to defend itself. To that end, John Foster Dulles began negotiations in Tokyo. As long as Japan is disarmed, the U.S. will have to protect it.

Last summer the U.S. State Department acted as if it was about ready to let Red China into the U.N. and to give it Formosa. Individuals in the department may still favor both concessions. Nevertheless, U.S. policy is setting firmly against them. The Reds themselves have tied up U.N. admission and the possession of Formosa so tightly with their Korean invasion that the U.S. cannot give way without abandoning Korea and, with it, the whole anti-Communist position in Asia. Slowly but certainly, the decision to stay in Korea will lead the U.S. toward cooperation with half a million anti-Communist Chinese on Formosa in an effort to liberate China.

As to Indo-China, that helpless feeling has vanished. There, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the U.S. will give active support to anti-Communist forces.

India's naive "neutrality" serves as a reminder of how much hard political work needs to be done before Asia is in a position to defend itself against Communism. That the U.S. sees patience as a necessary element in the process is evident from the nation's sympathy toward Nehru's request for U.S. grain.

The vast area between India and Europe represents oil, a necessity. Europe cannot defend itself without the oil of the Middle East. As the U.S. becomes increasingly involved in the defense of Europe, it will increasingly recognize that the Middle East must be defended as if it were part of Europe. Using the present strong point, Turkey, as an anchor, it will try to build an effective will to resist Communism in Greece, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Saudi Arabia.

Until recently, Africa was the most neglected danger zone, although it contains the world's best source of uranium and might become a main battleground if either Europe or the Middle East is lost. By establishing a screen of air bases across North Africa (*TIME*, Feb. 10), the U.S. has given practical recognition to the need for building up the defenses of that continent.

Pressure in the West

Future U.S. policy in Europe seems at first glance to be still obscured by unanswered questions: German rearmament, Spain, Yugoslavia, etc. But here again this winter's events, decisions and shifts shape the general answers from which specific policies will flow.

During 1950 the U.S. gradually realized that ECA was both successful and inadequate. It made Europe "economically viable" but still defenseless against the Red army and its allies, the Communist Parties of Western Europe. Eisenhower's trip and its American aftermath settled U.S. acceptance of responsibility for leadership of the military defense of Europe.

Such a defense is impossible and the U.S. commitment a criminal waste of American men unless France is rapidly rearmed. Former U.S. complacency with the foot-dragging of weak French governments cannot be reconciled with the new U.S. commitments to Europe. Washington will have to press the French into rearmament, and when that is begun, French fears of German rearmament are more likely to diminish.

Spain and Yugoslavia have the two largest armies in Europe, outside the Kremlin's control. Many Americans regard both countries as undesirable "bedfellows." The Korea experience has made the bedfellow metaphor look silly. Chiang Kai-shek was regarded as an ineligible bedfellow, but a Chiang Kai-shek regime in China today would look mighty desirable to the Americans now fighting Chinese Communists in Korea. As the U.S. begins defense operations in Europe, the unsavory origins and deeds of the Franco regime will seem less & less relevant to the main question: What can Franco contribute to the common cause?

A similar shift has already taken place concerning Yugoslavia. Through 1950, a prime mission of Soviet diplomats and spies in Europe and Washington was to find out what the U.S. would do if the Kremlin's stooges should invade Yugoslavia. The Russians could not believe the truth: that the U.S. had made no decision. At the "policymaking level," the decision on Yugoslavia is probably still pending. Yet the West's attitude is obviously stiffening against the growing threat to Yugoslavia by Russia's satellites. The British government, which has been in close touch with the U.S. on Yugoslavia, last week issued a semi-official warning to the Kremlin stooges,

The Operational Pull

Just as actual war in Korea is crystallizing U.S. thinking about Asia, so active U.S. leadership in building the defense of Europe will recast U.S. policy there. When several hundred thousand Americans are sitting under the Red army's guns, the U.S. will hardly turn its back on any chance to weaken the enemy or add to its own strength. It will not be in a position to ignore opportunities to subvert Communist-dominated governments by propaganda and otherwise. If only out of elementary military caution, the U.S. will have to begin insisting that France get its Communist Party under control and off the backs of the NATO forces. Facing the Red army, the U.S. will no longer refuse to form military units from the hundreds of thousands of anti-Communist refugees in Europe.

In other words, operations which have already begun will define a policy and pull the U.S. & Co. along toward a goal.

What goal?

In so far as the U.S. had an aim before this winter, it was containment. This meant that Russian (but not Chinese) Communists would be held to their 1945 bounds. Containment was supposed to continue indefinitely. A distinguished British ambassador and student of Russia hoped that the Kremlin would eventually "learn manners," like a new boy at a good school. A distinguished American student of Russia hoped that internal dissension would flare up when Stalin dies.

The containment policy sickened as the free world realized that there was more wrong with Communism than its etiquette, and that it was probably strong enough to survive Stalin. Containment was doomed the day Americans realized that the Kremlin could make and deliver atomic bombs.

As long as the U.S. felt more or less safe, it could tolerate the idea of "coexistence" with countries dominated by an ideology the U.S. hates. But Americans are not going in for indefinite coexistence at the price they are now paying: constant dread of atomic bombing, \$70 billion a year for defense, and its youth in uniform. When it began to mobilize this winter, the U.S. was not mobilizing for indefinite containment. It was mobilizing to end the present intolerable state of danger.

Conditions for Coexistence

This does not mean that it is necessarily mobilizing for war, much less for the unconditional surrender of the last Communist. The complete extirpation of Communism is a proper object of prayer, but hardly of international policy. The U.S. can readily accept what might be called "conditional coexistence" with Communist governments. The general proviso is that the Communist governments shall not be able to lash out on a campaign of world conquest. Particular conditions would include 1) international inspection and control of atomic arms, 2) dismantling of police and slave states.

All actions to resist or diminish the aggressive power of world Communism are protected by an umbrella—the superiority of the anti-Communist world in atomic bombs and in the long-range ability to equip and sustain modern armies, navies and air forces. The U.S. superiority in atomic bombs is probably at least 10 to 1. The superiority of the free world over the Communist world in steel production is 4 to 1, in oil 10 to 1, in aluminum 6 to 1.

Painful knowledge of this superiority has for five years prevented Russia from unleashing her vastly superior ground forces upon Europe. Both the Kremlin and Washington have long understood (without any official statement) that the West will use its A-bombs if the Red army marches into Western Germany. This winter's shifts in the U.S. attitude give the Kremlin reason to fear that other flagrant aggressions by the Red army will call forth the full power of U.S. retaliation. But the Kremlin knows it can still start brush fires which the U.S. and its allies will have to handle on a local, not a global, basis. Korea brought home to the U.S. the realization that in the long run it could not build enough fire engines to cope with all the brush fires world Communism could start; eventually, the arsonist's ability to start fires had to be ended or limited at the source. This, in turn, meant that containment as a U.S. policy was dead and had been replaced by an intention to roll back the power of world Communism.

This makes for increasingly hard choices in the Kremlin. The Russians can strike now, overrun Europe and Asia, and see their own cities destroyed by A-bombs. Or they can build toward effective A-bomb equality while the free world builds the defenses of Europe and Asia.

If the atomic umbrella continues to protect a united free world, if the U.S. strengthens Europe and Asia fast enough, if Communism is rolled back, the West can confront the Kremlin with the conditions for peaceful coexistence.

This is the policy and the goal (both unstated) which were formulated this winter.

WAR IN ASIA

STRATEGY

Another Peninsular Campaign

On his tenth visit to the Korean front, Douglas MacArthur summed up the military situation: "Our field strategy . . . a war of maneuver with the object of inflicting as heavy a punishment upon the enemy as possible . . . has worked well. [But] we must not fall into the error of evaluating such . . . successes as decisively leading to the enemy's defeat." MacArthur added that the mountainous terrain, outnumbered U.N. forces, and political decisions over which he had no control made "purely academic" any talk of crossing the 38th parallel now.

Nevertheless, it was clear that Lieut. General Matthew Ridgway and his Eighth Army had the situation, such as it was, well in hand. Backed by an aggressive defense in depth, they had broken the powerful offensive of three Chinese Communist armies down the mountainous spine of central Korea (*see below*).

The repulse, as MacArthur had warned, was not necessarily decisive. The well-trained Chinese Third Army, reported in the Wonsan area, might follow up a new eastern drive of the North Koreans. But by any reckoning, a big round had gone to the Eighth Army. A few miles of real estate had been traded for a great many Communist lives.

A British journalist just returned from Peking reported: "The war in Korea . . . is already somewhat of a surprise to the Chinese." Hospitals in Manchuria, he added, could not take care of the great number of casualties. Mao Tse-tung and other Red Chinese strategists, who like to read the maxims of Sun-tzu, the ancient (500 B.C.) Chinese Clausewitz, now found themselves up against a field strategy similar to the one that had helped bring down Europe's great 19th century aggressor.

The U.N. campaign in the Korean peninsula bore striking resemblance to the Duke of Wellington's "Peninsular Campaign" against Napoleon's armies in Spain. The Iron Duke, like Matthew Ridgway, was pitted against enemy armies of overwhelming numerical superiority, capable of getting steady overland reinforcements. Wellington's troops, like the Eighth Army, were supplied by overwhelming seapower. Wrote Wellington, describing his "war of maneuver": "If they advance against me, I shall retire before them, accepting battle if they give me a favorable opportunity, for the missile action of my lines is superior to the shock action of their columns . . ."

The Peninsular Campaign was not decisive, but it destroyed several French armies, drained France of much of its trained manpower, softened Napoleon for ultimate defeat in mass land battles (Leipzig and Waterloo) nearer home. It was also no quick war. It took the Duke five years.

BATTLE OF KOREA

Fearful Beating

The Chinese Communists called for their old touchdown play. Hoping again to split the U.S. Eighth Army by smashing through its center, they pushed 100,000 men against a 20-mile front in mountainous central Korea.

This time the play did not click. U.N. troops gave up unimportant sectors, but held where they had to, as at Chipyong (*see below*). Then General Ridgway shifted his strength eastward from Seoul. The U.N. line snapped back. Armored counterattacks relieved Chipyong, smashed north from Wonju. North of Ichon, U.N. troops bashed in the west flank of the Red drive.

By Friday the Chinese attack was spent and broken. Switching objectives eastward, the enemy sent two North Korean corps against the minor communications center of Chechon. Here, too, U.S. counterattacks, backed by artillery and air concentrations, held the Red advance to a walk.

By week's end, the Communists had taken casualties estimated at 33,000. South of Seoul, Puerto Rican G.I.s literally annihilated a Communist regiment; after a round-the-clock shelling north of Ichon, U.S. artillerymen reported 1,100 Chinese Reds dead in their foxholes. At Wonju and Chechon the hills were littered with enemy dead and abandoned weapons. U.N. planes dropped leaflets over the Communist lines; on them was printed a terse "Count your men."



Wellington
He would understand Korea.

This week the Reds broke contact over most of a 70-mile front, fell back to lick their wounds. Matthew Ridgway, who is not given to boasting, claimed a clear-cut victory: "We have defeated the Communist counteroffensive in the central sector. The Communists have taken a fearful beating, and have disengaged."

Stand at Chipyong

At Kunu last December, Colonel Paul Freeman, 43, silver-haired commander of the 23rd U.S. Infantry Regiment, covered the Eighth Army's retreat. At Wonju in January, the 23rd hung on. At Chipyong last week, Freeman and his men held down the hot corner again. With them was a tough French battalion commanded by Lieut. Colonel Ralph Monclar, a Foreign Legion veteran who had given up his general's rank to take his men to Korea.

Attacking Chinese Reds swarmed down the mountain valleys on both sides of Chipyong, the tip of a precarious but vital U.N. salient. Freeman set up a circular defense perimeter on low ring of hills, said to his men: "There is no place to go. We are cut off and surrounded. This is a key point of the Eighth Army effort, so we will stay here and kill Chinese."

Tuesday night, three Red Chinese divisions attacked. Mortar, machine-gun and shell fire poured in from Communist entrenched positions surrounding the town. Next day, the attack abated; cargo planes dropped food and ammunition into the 23rd's position, while U.N. fighters clawed Red positions with rockets and machine guns. At dusk the Chinese came in again. The 23rd's ammunition ran low. G.I.s combed the glove compartments of jeeps for spare cartridges. When the Chinese assaulted a French-held hill, the Frenchmen threw them back with a bayonet charge.

In the dark of Thursday morning the Reds almost made it. One Chinese threw a dud grenade into a G.I.'s foxhole, then walloped him with a rifle. The G.I. clubbed the Chinese to death with his Garand. Red engineers blew a hole in the barbed wire with a Bangalore torpedo. As Chinese infantry charged in, Sergeant Stewart Oshell's machine-gunners opened up, and 78 enemy bodies plugged the gap.

At dawn, the G.I.s and French counterattacked. Three times 1st Lieut. Richard Kotite's platoon was thrown back from an enemy hill position. Then fighter planes dropped napalm on the Reds. Said Kotite: "We picked them off like ducks."

Late Thursday afternoon, Colonel Freeman's perimeter got an iron cavalry rescue. Twenty-two 1st Cavalry Division tanks crashed through from the south, scattered the remnants of the Communist attack. Exhausted G.I.s and poilus climbed out of their foxholes. Around them they counted 1,747 enemy dead. At least 2,000 others had been captured, wounded, or buried by Communist troops in shallow graves on the mountainsides.

MEN AT WAR

A Soldier All the Way

On Sept. 23, 1950, on Korea's Nakdong River front, two companies of Britain's proud Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders took Hill 282, tried to hold on against severe Red fire. When ammunition ran low, the officer in command, Major Kenneth Muir, moved among his men, cheering them on. U.S. planes flew over to lend a hand. But the air strike was short of the target, fell instead on Muir's men. When it was over, only 30 effectives remained. The demoralized men withdrew down the hillside. Then, undaunted Major Muir said: "I'll take them up again, and this time we'll stay."

The Argylls counterattacked and retook the hill. Major Muir fired a mortar, shouted to his men, "The gooks will never drive the Argylls off this hill." The Argylls held, but their commander died on Hill 282.

Last week Muir's father, a retired lieutenant colonel and one-time commander of the Argylls (1923-27), went to Buckingham Palace to receive from the King's hand the Victoria Cross for his son's bravery.

It was the 1,342nd V.C. won by soldiers, sailors, airmen of the empire in the 95 years since Queen Victoria began conferring the award,* and the first V.C. in the Korean war. Said Muir's father: "I am proud beyond all words. My son, my only son, was a soldier all the way."

Death of a Volunteer

Lieut. Colonel M.P.A. den Ouden, 40, paratrooper and veteran of service in Indonesia, was among the first to volunteer when The Netherlands decided to send a force to Korea. At the head of 600-odd Dutch soldiers, he arrived in the battle theater last November.

Colonel den Ouden and his men were in Hoengsong last week, holding on to the battered village on the central Korean front until U.S. forces in the north could be withdrawn through it. As dusk fell, 40 soldiers, dressed in U.S. combat uniforms and carrying U.S. arms, walked up to the colonel's command post. Their leader explained in English that they were South Koreans out of ammunition. He asked for a resupply, "so we can return to battle."

Den Ouden ordered ammunition given to the strangers. Their leader thanked him. The 40 men withdrew a few yards, loaded their weapons, then whirled and fired into the stunned Dutch. An enemy mortar barrage joined in, blasted the U.N. position. A vicious street fight broke out. When the action was over, Colonel den Ouden and many of his staff lay dead.

The strangers who palmed themselves off on the Dutch as "South Koreans" were Chinese Communists.

* The first went to Naval Lieut. Charles Lucas in 1856 for pitching overboard a live shell during the Crimean War. Cast from the bronze of captured cannon, the V.C. entitles enlisted recipients who survive to a lifetime stipend of £10 annually, a salute from officers.

WEAPONS

Any Hour, Any Weather

Near Ichon a battered Greek unit was fighting off a Communist attack, with heavy support from U.S. artillery. Suddenly higher headquarters silenced the artillery, to call in an air strike. As the big guns stopped, the tempo of the Red attack increased. The Greek commander flourished his pistol at a U.S. artillery liaison officer. "I want artillery!" he raged.

Most Eighth Army troop commanders

The enemy makes gun positions the special targets of his infiltrating units. Because there is seldom enough infantry to protect them, artillerymen often have to double as foot soldiers. It is not unusual in Korea to see a battery with its guns drawn up pointing outward in a circle, its gunners ready to fight off enemy infantry with rifles and point-blank artillery fire. One battery has been attacked eight times by Red infantry. Said Lieut. Charles Skinner: "This isn't like the last war in Europe, where the front lines were in front



Associated Press
U.N. ARTILLERYMEN IN KOREA SWAB OUT 105-MM. HOWITZER
Over the hills like a vacuum cleaner.

would have sympathized. Since the Korean war began, the U.N. forces' close and plentiful artillery support has helped as much as airpower to neutralize the vast manpower superiority of the Communists. Last week, day & night artillery barrages kept the Communists from overwhelming the defenders of Chipyong and Wonju.

While air strikes are dependent on the weather, artillery support is a constant that infantrymen can reckon on. Last week, in a heavy snowstorm, U.S. troops near Yeoju edgily waited for a Communist attack. Then, as they heard the muted rustle of outgoing shells through the curtain of the snow, they relaxed. "That's what I like about those gunners," a platoon sergeant said. "Any hour, any weather, always on the ball."

Guns in a Circle. Since the Chinese Communists have little artillery of their own, U.S. batteries worry less about concealment, move up far closer to the front than field manuals specify. Mobile batteries have accompanied armored patrols as far as 30 miles inside enemy territory.*

* Artillery operating behind enemy lines is a well-supported U.S. military tradition. Major General "Jeb" Stuart, the peerless Confederate cavalry leader, invariably took Major John Pelham's horse artillery battery with him on raids deep into Union territory.

of your guns. Here, the front lines are all around you."

The 105- and the 155-mm. howitzers are still the standard weapons of U.S. division artillery. The high-velocity 90-mm. tank gun is tops at lashing shells point-blank into enemy-held caves or tunnels. Some infantrymen swear by the twin 40-mm. antiaircraft gun, mounted on a half-track. Said one colonel: "They're just ideal for those Korean hills—they go over them like a vacuum cleaner."

Doughfeet Right Behind. In early Korean actions, infantrymen were slow in following up artillery concentrations on enemy positions. Since artillery fire often does little more than stun a well-dug-in enemy, this delay lost them the advantages of artillery preparation. Eighth Army veterans now close in confidently behind the last bursts, calmly watch their own "outgoing" stuff land 100 yards away from them.

In few wars has there been such close contact and cooperation between artillery and infantry. Major General David Barr, back in Washington last week after leading the 7th Division in Korea, gave a field commander's encomium: "The atmosphere in Korea is that there is nothing the artillery won't or can't do; no place the artillery won't or can't go."

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

More Words

For two years Joseph Stalin had refrained from any public pronouncement. Last week, in a *Pravda* interview, the mighty oracle of Communism gave his thoughts on some selected issues of the day.

¶ On a recent statement by Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee that British rearmament sprang from Russia's failure to demobilize: "A slander . . . A lie . . . The Soviet Union . . . is expanding its civilian industry . . . It cannot simultaneously . . . multiply its armed forces . . . Attlee is not in favor of peace."

¶ On Korea: "If Britain and the U.S. reject finally the [Chinese Communist] proposals . . . the war in Korea can only end in a defeat of the [U.N.]"

¶ On the U.N.: "Shameful . . . The tool . . . of the American aggressors . . . dooming itself to disintegration."

¶ On World War III: "At the present time it cannot be considered inevitable . . . [It] may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in entangling the masses of the people in lies . . ."

What, in non-Communist terms, was Stalin trying to say? Among other things, Stalin was obviously trying 1) to discourage British rearmament, 2) to encourage his bleeding Chinese junior partner, 3) to deepen "third force" confusion everywhere, and 4) to further the worldwide Communist "peace" propaganda. Was Stalin also preparing for a Soviet withdrawal from the U.N.?

Britain's Attlee and the U.S.'s Harry Truman might have answered their Kremlin adversary through interviews, too. It just so happened that London had a more direct reply handy. The Foreign Office had prepared another note in the long exchange with Moscow over a Big Four conference. It was quickly sharpened up and made public. No diplomatic tea talk but a blunt, fact-facing brief, it said:

Moscow was guilty of "distorted and misleading arguments . . . unfounded allegations. [Russian] forces remained far superior . . . to those of all the Western powers put together." The postwar record of Soviet behavior was cited: "Denial of human rights" in the Balkans, support for rebellion in Greece, promotion of the Cominform and Red fifth columns, blockade of Berlin, obstruction in the U.N. "Communist imperialism . . . is ready to use force to obtain its ends by conquest . . . Slowly and unwillingly His Majesty's Government were forced to the conclusion . . . that it was the aim of the Soviet Union to undermine the independence of the free nations . . ."

Despite such Soviet villainy, His Majesty's Government (like France and the U.S.) were still ready to talk in a Big Four conference. But there was no hemming & hawing in the meantime. The British voice sounded clear as a bugle note.

Rumor—and Warning

Twice a year since Tito broke with Stalin, a tide of rumors about a Russian satellite invasion of Yugoslavia has washed through the Balkans. Last week the waters were rising more than ever.

Tito himself cried alarm. "The least possible event in Europe," he broadcast, "is a localized war." It was a warning to the Kremlin that an attack might well be the step into World War III.

Tito's uneasiness welled up from the fact that the military balance in the Balkans has been tilted against him. Russia has been equipping its satellite armies



Associated Press
PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE
A direct reply to villainy.

with planes, tanks and heavy artillery. Western intelligence reports:

¶ Rumania has close to 1,000 T-34 Soviet tanks. With its 200,000-man army are two Russian divisions.

¶ Hungary has an army of 300,000, beefed up by three Russian divisions which patrol the Yugoslav frontier.

¶ Bulgaria has been maneuvering its army of 175,000, under Soviet instructors, near the Yugoslav border. It has more Soviet tanks (nearly 2,000) than either Rumania or Hungary.

Against this array, Tito has a tough army of 600,000 men. But his country was hit hard by last year's drought. Political concessions made to Yugoslavia's restless population may have weakened his hold on his own Party machine.

London and Washington feared that Tito's troubles at home plus the rearmament of his hostile neighbors might tempt the Kremlin into a Balkan Korea. A sign of U.S. backing for Tito was the visit to Belgrade of Assistant Secretary of State George Perkins. The U.S. Mediterranean fleet has just completed joint maneuvers

with the British. In Washington, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, like Tito, broadly hinted that "the fabric of peace" would be rent asunder by World War III if Yugoslavia were attacked.

Axis Birthday

A Chinese Communist reporter last week dropped in at Mao Tse-tung's boyhood village home in Hunan province. "As I visited the rooms where our beloved leader spent the years of his boyhood," he wrote, "I encountered many of his old acquaintances. Chou Fu-hsun, a schoolmate of Mao's, asked me to convey his regards, and said: 'How nice it would be if I could see Chairman Mao once again!'"

It was a week for regards to Red China's dictator. His senior partner in Moscow wired him "heartfelt greetings." Mao's response to Joseph Stalin was "heartfelt thanks." Thus the top comrades of the Moscow-Peking axis celebrated the first anniversary of their Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance.

In both Red capitals there was festive wining & dining. Mao himself was not reported present at any public show. Rumors: 1) he was on his way to Moscow; 2) he was in Moscow; 3) he had had a heart attack. But Mao's propagandists spoke up for him. They claimed huge economic gains in the year of Axis solidarity: coal extraction up 30%; steel production above China's prewar 1936 level. They added an unconsciously ironical boast: "The poor Chinese masses today are able to enjoy a similar kind of cultural life as that of the Soviet Union."

No one mentioned the hundreds of thousands of Chinese killed and wounded in the cause of Axis aggression in Korea.

COMMUNISTS Conciliationism

When Communist Gerhart Eisler beat out a U.S. jail sentence in 1949 for contempt of Congress and passport fraud by stowing away on the Polish liner *Batory*, he was hailed by East German comrades as "a victim" of American "repression." They installed him as a professor in Leipzig University, then made him propaganda boss of the Soviet zone.

Yet somehow Eisler, who had sat at the top of the Communist pile in the U.S., did not make the East German party's Politburo or Central Committee. Last week, in an abject display of Red breast-beating, published in one of his own propaganda agency handouts, he told why.

Twenty years ago, he confessed, he had committed the sin of "conciliationism" by demanding an alliance with socialism. Groveled Gerhart: "A conciliator cannot be an honest Communist, cannot be a Marxist-Leninist, cannot be an honest friend of the Soviet Union, cannot be an honest disciple of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Stalin."

FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN

Search for a Jujube

Hardly anyone except Winston Churchill thought the Labor government should be challenged with a vote of censure on rearmament. But the old battler insisted. In Parliament he moved: "That the House, while supporting all measures conceived in the real interest of national security, has no confidence in the ability of . . . present ministers to carry out an effective and consistent defense policy . . ."

The Conservatives hoped to split the Labor majority at a vulnerable point: where the government's pacifist wing flutters in protest against the government's strong rearmament program. But Churchill did not touch the vital issue. His resolution was not against rearmament, but for a more efficient rearmament. As he spoke for his motion, the Tory leader plainly showed the weakness of his argument. He taunted the Laborites for a gingerly approach, lamey charged that Prime Minister Clement Attlee had failed to produce atomic bombs in Britain.

Minister of Labor Aneurin Bevan, usually a hothead orator, softly sneered that finding a reply to Churchill was like "trying to climb up a smooth, flat surface; I can get no hold . . . at any point whatever. He went on from generalization to generalization . . ." Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell said: "I have never heard from [Churchill] a speech . . . so completely lacking in serious argument." As the government barrage ripped into him, Churchill squirmed, slapped his waistcoat, fumbled in his pockets, finally got to his feet, turned and looked behind him. Spellbound, the entire House watched Winnie's antics. Gaitskell broke off his rebuttal. Churchill apologized impishly. Explained the seasoned scene-stealer: "I was only looking for a jujube."

No Labor pacifist felt his conscience troubled in voting against the Conservative motion of censure. In his fourth attempt this year to bring down the government, Churchill suffered his sharpest rebuff. The Laborites won the vote, 308 to 287.

Vesting Day

STEEL, William (Bill), loving father of Lena Thyme Cumming of Magic Circle Institute, Whitehall. Interment Feb. 15. Enquiries: Enterprise Ltd.

This death notice in the *Sheffield Star* was a British joke, but it fitted the dubious, unenthusiastic mood with which many Britons greeted "Vesting Day," i.e., the day last week when the government formally took over the nation's 80 major steel companies.

Ironically, the man appointed by the government to boss the state's fledgling Iron & Steel Corp., which will run the

* I.R.C. cough drop.

industry, had been one of the stars of British free enterprise. Steven Hardie, a brawny, 65-year-old Scot, had risen from an obscure position as a chartered accountant in Glasgow to captain of industry (scrap-metal tycoon, oxygen-tank manufacturer). He owned, among other properties, five farms in Australia and one in Rhodesia, a mansion in London's Mayfair. Known as a tough taskmaster, Hardie likes to relax with a good cigar, slips away as often as he can for a day's hunting or fishing. His hand is as deft with a rod as with turning a handsome profit. Winston Churchill dubbed him "one of these rare birds, the millionaire Socialist . . . a suc-



STEELMASTER HARDIE
A rare and arrogant bird.

cessful businessman, a past master of monopoly, who has made an immense fortune by 'private greed,' and who, without in any way relinquishing it, has become a convinced Socialist and adherent. His arrogant behavior as a servant and tool of the government will certainly be the subject of continuous attention . . ."

As Hardie sat down last week at his desk in his government corporation's shiny new London office, his bureaucratic machinery was not even in low gear. Said one of his assistants: "We're still busy trying to acquire secretaries and typewriters. Even our tea is hardly organized yet, and it's beastly stuff when it does arrive—absolute slop."

Hardie had need of all his free enterprise genius to get things humming. He began by inviting the bitter masters of the dispossessed iron & steel industry to a cocktail party. Said one of them, privately: "No, I'm not going. I don't know the chairman, and I don't wish to. If I must correspond with him in future, I prefer to address him as 'Dear Sir' rather than 'Dear Mr. Hardie.'"

GREECE

Mount Ida to Jail

The bold bridegroom of Crete came up for trial last week. Although mustachioed Constantine Kephaliannis had capped his spectacular kidnapping of Tassoula Petragoregi last August (TIME, Sept. 4) by marrying her in a lonely monastery on fabled Mount Ida, Tassoula's father was not appeased. He had the groom thrown in jail.

During the five-day trial, Tassoula's sister testified that the abducted girl said she had been raped by Constantine in their mountain retreat. "I never told my sister any such story," stormed Tassoula in Athens, where she is awaiting the birth of her child. Testified Constantine: "I promised Tassoula I would not touch her." Anyway, said he, she had a stomach-ache most of the time.

The defense attorney made a final appeal to the five judges of the court, as Greeks and as men of the world. "Here in Crete, Sparta and the ancient Greek land," declaimed he, "it is common practice and tradition for strong men to steal their brides." Unmoved, the court found Constantine guilty of carrying illegal arms, sentenced him to two years in jail, plus a \$400 fine. Tassoula wept and vowed: "I will go back to Crete so I can be near him."

FRANCE

"We Must Keep On"

The last words of the late Prosper Montagné, one of the greatest of modern gastronomes,* were: "It is necessary to encourage the young. France has need of its chefs. We must keep on."

So the *Prix Culinaire Prosper Montagné*, an annual chef's tournament with a 25,000-franc grand prize, came into being. The rules are simple: only chefs under 36 may compete and their creations must be original.

Last week in Paris the first contest was held. The chefs' theme: fish. From 160 recipes sent in by 100 French chefs, the ten most promising had been selected for actual cooking. Then it was discovered that three of the ten came from one man, René Laget, the portly master chef at Paris' *Auberge d'Armaillé*. It was solemnly decided that Laget might submit only one dish.

At 1:30 p.m. on the final testing day, the competition got underway in the Ecole Hôtelière. The work went forward, sure & tense. Only once was there a mishap: a filet of sole that had been shaped into a cornucopia, and filled with choice morsels of lobster, fell from one chef's nervous hands.

At 5:30, the entries were ready. The

* 1865-1948, author of the monumental *La Grande Gastronomique* (1,087 pages) and *Le Grand Livre De La Cuisinie* (1,479 pages).



CHEF LAGET (WITH WRISTWATCH) & MASTERPIECE
He won by a souce.

Keystone

judges looked, sniffed, tasted. Their dean was Montagné's old friend René Morand, founder and donor of the prize. Around him were the Prince of Gourmands Curnonsky, the Director of the Superior Institute of Alimentation, the President of the Culinary Academy, members of the Academy of Gastronomes.

The pike of Louis Eon, from Chartres, took an early lead—a pike whose bones had been removed and replaced with buttered morsels of a second pike. Said an admiring judge: "One mouthful follows the next without pause." Then *truite farcie au brochet et morilles* (trout stuffed with pike and morel mushrooms), prepared by Germain Tainturier, edged ahead. "Veritable triumph of the provincial cuisine," agreed the judges.

Soon it was René Laget's turn. He had started his *turbotin Prosper Montagné* by squeezing the juice of a lobster and using it to baste a slowly roasting turbot (large European flatfish). Then the turbot had been gently skinned. Meanwhile, the sauce (butter, then cream, then whisky, then sherry) was simmering. The judges tasted. They murmured, then shouted: "The sauce of a great master!"

In the pause for congratulations, someone realized that "lunch" had been overlooked. At 7:30 it began. Five hours, six courses and five wines later, it came to a halt. Through it all, Winner René Laget sat in the chair of honor, savoring each morsel, blinking happily.

GERMANY

Hitler's Advocate

A British-made acid bomb hidden in a briefcase exploded on July 20, 1944 in Adolf Hitler's headquarters, "Wolfschanze," deep in an East Prussian pine forest. Four men were killed, but Hitler staggered out slightly burned and bruised, though his hearing was affected. Within a

few hours, an implacable hunt for the conspirators was unleashed. Before it was over, thousands of Germany's anti-Nazis were exterminated.

The man in charge of tracking down the conspirators was veteran SS Agent Walter Huppenkothen. Last week, Huppenkothen, 44, tight-lipped and cold-eyed, stood trial in a Munich court. The charges against him: torture and murder of Admiral Wilhelm Canaris and five other July 20 conspirators.

A Nazi Party member, Admiral Canaris had headed Hitler's *Abwehr*, or espionage agency, from 1935 to 1943. Horrified with the party's excesses, he began using his position to plot against Hitler. He helped prospective terror victims escape, falsified reports to dissuade Hitler from invading Spain, saved the lives of French Generals Giraud and Weygand after Hitler ordered them assassinated. He and other undercover rebels kept a detailed chronology of Nazi crimes since 1933 and a card index of Nazi leaders. These and other documents, involving 2,000 Germans in the plot against Hitler, were subsequently seized by the Gestapo.

For Schnapps & Blutwurst. The Führer's revenge, as executed by Huppenkothen, was aired by broadcast from the Munich courtroom last week, for all Germans to hear.

Conspirator Fabian von Schlabendorff testified that he had been chained to a bed on the fourth floor of the notorious Prinz Albrechtstrasse headquarters of the Reich Security Office. His body was stretched with mechanical devices, screws were driven into his thighs and thumbs. An SS man told him: "It has lasted a long time for the little admiral [Canaris]." Schlabendorff asked the SS man if he wasn't sickened by his job. The shrugging reply: "We get a bonus of schnapps and blutwurst."

Hans Lunding, a Danish political prisoner, had a cell next to Canaris at Flossen-

burg prison. One day Canaris was led away for questioning. When he returned, the admiral raised his heavily chained arms and in the international code tapped out on the wall: "Bridge of my nose broken. My time is up. Send love to my wife." Next morning Lunding heard an SS man bark: "Strip off all clothes." Canaris, stripped, was led out never to return. (To humiliate the high officers in the plot, the Nazis stripped them, strangled many slowly with piano wire.)

To show how Huppenkothen made a farce out of a legal proceeding, the prosecution produced a surprise witness, Otto Thornbeck, who presided at Canaris' trial, and since the war has been conducting a quiet, respectable law practice in Nürnberg. Said Thornbeck: "I submitted to the law in force at that time." He testified that under Huppenkothen's direction, conspiracy trials took three hours. Defendants were allowed no lawyers, got no bill of charges. Instead, Huppenkothen shouted the accusation at them, permitted a brief answer period. Then the death sentence was imposed, and next day the prisoners were executed.

For Torture. Huppenkothen coolly asserted his innocence, insisted he had never seen atrocities or torture chambers. It was Hitler's fault; he had decreed both the manner of trial and execution.

Munich judges and jury agreed that within the limits of Hitlerian law then governing Germany, the trials of Canaris and fellow conspirators were legal. Huppenkothen was acquitted of murder. But he was found guilty of using torture, sentenced to 3½ years in prison.

ISRAEL

Incompatibility

When David Ben-Gurion became Israel's first Prime Minister, in 1949, his mildly socialistic Mapai Party had less than a majority in the Knesset (Parliament). To form a government, he had a choice: coalition with the pro-Soviet Mapam, or with a bloc of four orthodox religious parties. Ben-Gurion chose the religious bloc.

The marriage of convenience began peacefully enough. Bride and bridegroom agreed that religious differences would be subordinate to foreign affairs (mainly trouble with the Arabs) and a precarious economic position. Ben-Gurion gave the religious bloc three cabinet posts: Religious Affairs, Social Welfare, Health & Immigration.

Then the religionists began nagging. They insisted on strict enforcement of the Sabbath, which caused grumbling from the more worldly Mapai partner. They demanded that Yemenite children, who were arriving at immigrant camps in droves, be entered in orthodox religious schools, and Ben-Gurion gave in. But when the government set up immigrant work villages, and the orthodox bloc insisted that the schooling arrangement be carried over into them, the Premier balked. He refused when the bloc asked for the newly created ministry of Trade & Econ-

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omy. For a while the religionist spouse left its government home, then returned when aged President Chaim Weizmann patched things up. Ben-Gurion got a non-partisan minister of Trade & Economy, but had to promise that the government would buy nothing but Kosher meat.

Last week the squabble reached a breaking point again. In the Knesset, the religionists took up their old demand for control of the religious education of immigrant children. The public galleries were filled with the bloc's supporters, mostly bearded, black-hatted Jews in caftans and sidecurls.

For two days David Ben-Gurion scrunched his stubby body in a huge chair at the cabinet table, frowned in silence as words beat around him. Then he got up and announced, in effect, that he was ready for a bill of divorce. He asked for a vote of confidence on the education issue.

Solded the Premier: "We will never allow the religious bloc exclusive discretion on matters of education . . . We represent Judaism no less than you do . . . We are no worse than you and no less tied to Jewish roots and the past."

The vote went 49 to 42 against the government. Having expected no less, Ben-Gurion resigned, prepared for new elections in May or June. He believed that he might find a new and more compatible partner in the moderate right-wing General Zionist Party, which now has only seven Knesset seats, but has shown up-&-coming strength in recent municipal elections and may well increase its ballot. Once more President Weizmann went through the motions of peacemaker. It seemed no use. Ben-Gurion wanted a new political bride.

SPAIN

22 Divisions

From Madrid to the most remote villages, young Spaniards went on parade last week. Some sported colored paper hats. Others lurched along brimful of wine. All wore on their chests red-and-gold cardboard badges with the inscription "Quinta '50"—Class of 1950. The young men, 160,000 of them, were going to join the Spanish army, the biggest non-Communist fighting force in Europe today.

Beyond the Pole. The nations of Western Europe, led by France and Britain, find it hard to forget that Dictator Francisco Franco was the protégé of Hitler and Mussolini; they have put him and his army beyond the pale of their defensive alliance. But lately Atlantic pact strategists have been thinking hard about the Spanish army. If the Communists marched across Europe, Franco's men would be needed to fight from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar for the Continent's strategic southwest corner.

Franco has 485,000 "bodies in the line": a standing army of 422,000 men in 22 divisions, 23,000 men in a 72-ship navy, a 40,000-man air force. In all-out mobilization, Spain's military leaders say

they can put 2,000,000 men in the field.

Most conscripts come from poor peasants or urban families. Military service (as in Asiatic armies) often betters their living standards. The Spanish army gives its soldiers comforts unavailable to many civilians: three solid meals a day, warm clothing, good leather boots, free medical care, even legal aid. Camps and barracks may grow their own vegetables. One motorized artillery regiment just outside Madrid has 400 pigs. Its commander boasts: "Cerro [park] is one of the secrets of the fine fighting spirit of my men. Give them cerdo twice a day and a gun, and nobody can stop them."

One thing the camps can't grow is



SPANISH INFANTRYMEN
Warm clothes, good boots, and pork twice a day.

equipment. Armament is the Spanish army's most pressing weakness. Though national arsenals produce plenty of machine guns, Mauser rifles and revolvers, they are tooled to turn out only about a dozen 60-mm. and 105-mm. guns a month. For heavy artillery, the army relies on a jumble of obsolete German, French and Italian guns; finding shells to fit the odd-sized barrels is a head-splitting problem.

The navy is even weaker. Spain's biggest ship, the 10,000-ton cruiser *Canarias*, is 20 years old; other capital vessels date back to 1923, and none has modern radar. Of the navy's four submarines, three are never sent below the surface for fear they might not come up again. Spain has 1,550 trained pilots, but only 350 outdated military aircraft.

This threadbare force costs Spain \$150 million a year, about 30% of the total budget—a crushing burden for a poor country where the average take-home pay of an urban worker is \$21 a month.

Behind the Mountains. Spain's topography is a formidable military asset. Franco has built a defense in depth in the Pyrenees. Mountain passes are studded with pill-boxes. Airfields have been built against the day when they might be used by bombers the air force does not possess. Although some have good to excellent concrete runways (Barcelona and Seville: 5,000 ft.; Madrid: 10,000 ft.), they do not yet add up to enough landing room for a big air force. But Spain has also many natural airfields, such as "La Mancha" plateau, legendary home of Don Quixote, a barren tableland south of Madrid, 120 miles long and 60 miles wide. And in the northwest port of El Ferrol,

one of the best natural naval bases in Europe, Spanish engineers are hewing submarine shelters out of solid rock, building a 1,050-ft. drydock which can float an *Essex*-class carrier.

Just as its soldiers are deficient in modern weapons, so Spain's terrain lacks efficient communications. Spain's railway system is a sad tangle of lumpy roadbeds and worn-out rolling stock. The country needs at least \$300 million for rail repairs. Realistically, it has little hope of a general military agreement with the Atlantic powers; Spain resents Great Britain for Gibraltar, regards France as Communist-ridden and degenerate, though these nationalist sentiments might fade if its West European neighbors were to accept it as an ally. Spanish military men have more hope of swinging a deal for direct aid from the U.S. Asked last week whether Spain would welcome U.S. military aid, a Spanish colonel answered: "Welcome! We are hungry for it!"

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CANADA

Put Up or Shut Up

This week in Washington, the vast, controversial St. Lawrence seaway project was back in the news. The seaway, a \$935 million plan, which would open the North American heartland to ocean shipping and release a mighty flow of new electric power, has been kicked around between planners, engineers and hard-boiled lobbyists for half a century. Now President Truman is sending his top men (headed by Secretaries Acheson and Marshall) to make the positive case for the project before the House Public Works Committee. Reason: the seaway's vital

as Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Toronto into deepwater ports, where inland shipyards could be located in wartime.

¶ Provide a low-cost inland route for shipment of iron ore to Midwest steel mills from the rich new deposits being developed in Labrador.

¶ Speed overseas shipment of U.S. and Canadian farm products (notably wheat), which now must be transshipped twice.

¶ Pump 3,400,000 h.p. of urgently needed electric energy into the booming industrial complex of New York, Ontario and Quebec.

On the point of Labrador iron ore alone, Western strategists shudder to think of total war with no seaway. With



importance to Western defense, and, incidentally, to U.S.-Canadian unity.

The chance for congressional approval of a 1941 Canadian-American agreement for joint construction of the project looks better than usual. But it is far from assured. The anti-seaway lobby is still deeply entrenched on Capitol Hill. Meanwhile, Canadian patience is wearing thin. Said External Affairs Minister Lester ("Mike") Pearson in Ottawa last week: "The Americans say we are dragging our feet in world affairs. The biggest and longest dragging of feet I have known in my entire career is that of the Americans on the St. Lawrence seaway."

Ports & Power. Seaway opponents have long tried to write the project off as a white elephant, but most unbiased investigators have concluded that it makes such obvious economic and engineering sense that its construction some day is inevitable. If & when it is built, the seaway will:

- ¶ Extend the North American seacoast by 8,000 miles, transforming such cities

the great Mesabi deposits inexorably running out, Labrador is the only known alternative source that could be made completely safe from submarines. This has lined the Pentagon up in earnest support of the seaway. It has also won over the Midwestern steel companies, many major manufacturers (including General Motors, Nash-Kelvinator, Ford) and some influential Senators—notably Ohio's Taft.

Jobs & Lobbies. The main St. Lawrence bottleneck is a 12-mile stretch from Montreal to Ogdensburg, N.Y., where there is now a system of locks and canals providing a channel 14 ft. deep. Under the 1941 agreement, this would be replaced by a 27-ft. channel (deep enough for 80% of the world's shipping) through construction of seven new locks. Additionally, five dams would harness the International Rapids to spin 36 turbines at Barnhart Island. The project would cost Canada \$412 million, the U.S. \$523 million. It would take six years, provide 15,000 jobs, consume 150,000 tons

of steel and 7,300,000 barrels of cement.

For North Americans, even such a massive undertaking as that is no real obstacle. The real block to the seaway, through 50 years of weary debate since it was first proposed, has been the anti-seaway lobby. Its members include railroads fearful of losing traffic, coal and power companies fearful of low-cost competition, seaports from Boston to Galveston that would lose some shipping. The coalition has managed to frustrate the efforts of every U.S. President since Wilson and every New York governor since Al Smith to push the seaway through Congress.

This time, if the lobby wins again, its victory may cost the U.S. dear. Canada is ready to tackle the seaway alone if the U.S. is still undecided by the end of 1951. An all-Canadian route (see map) would be somewhat more difficult to build, but the extra cost would come to only \$30 million. Canada could finance the whole project if it had to, and there is no impossible problem of engineering or supply. U.S. business in the end would have to pay most of the bill through toll charges, and U.S. shipping might be hurt by discriminatory rates.

THE AMERICAS

Strong Team

The U.S. Olympic committee last week announced its line-up for the first Pan-American Olympic Games, starting next week in Buenos Aires. In all, 128 men & women will compete for the U.S. in baseball, basketball, boxing, cycling, modern pentathlon, wrestling, weight-lifting, gymnastics, shooting, fencing, swimming, water polo and track & field events.

The U.S. track & field squad, made up almost entirely of athletes who placed 1-2-3 in last year's national championships, will be strong. Two of its big stars are the Rev. Bob Richards, who cleared 15 ft. again last week in Manhattan (see SPORT), and Yale's Jim Fuchs, holder of the world shotput record. Though Champion Miler Don Gehrmann, unbeaten in 38 races, will not make the trip, the U.S. will be represented by such outstanding runners as Hugo Maiocco, winner of last week's National Indoor 600-yd. race, and T/Sgt. Mal Whitfield, U.S.A.F., Olympic 800-meter champion who is home on 90-day leave from his fighter squadron in Korea.

Back of the team's selection was some fast work by U.S. sport lovers, both official and unofficial. For a time, with contributions barely trickling in, the Olympic committee anticipated trouble scraping up funds; it seemed possible that the U.S. might have to send a small delegation. Mindful of the prestige and good will involved, the U.S. State Department politely pressured the Olympic committee to round up a first-class team, full of the old college try. With the aid of timely contributions from firms doing business in Latin America, the necessary \$150,000 was as good as raised.



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PEOPLE

New Directions

In Paris, President Vincent Auriol prepared for his coming trip to the U.S. by making a third try at learning English. Mornings, he listens to British-made voice-training records; afternoons, he takes lessons from Radioman Paul Archibald, a graduate of Cleveland's East High School. Still unresolved: whether Auriol will say "her" or "heah."

Cinemactor Broderick (*All the King's Men*) Crawford got a double dose of publicity in the New York *Herald Tribune*. The news column reported that Crawford "would rather bruise 'em than love 'em on the screen . . . Most people seem to favor my rough treatment of heroines." On the opposite page, the *Trib* reported that

The Real Romance

[See Cover]

Half a dozen graduates of Washington's now defunct Gunston Hall school for girls got together last week to celebrate the 27th birthday of their friend and classmate Margaret Truman. The night before, Margaret had come down from Manhattan to Washington for the occasion. A late riser by preference, she roused herself for an "early" (8:40) breakfast with her father at Blair House, lunched with her mother before going off to Best Friend Jane Lingo's house to gossip, giggle and eat her favorite chocolate cake with her old school chums.

"Marg" has a lot to tell her girl friends these days. She has come a long way since



CURTAIN CALL IN WASHINGTON, 1947
Professional poise and inherited stubbornness.

Crawford's wife had sued for separate maintenance, charging cruelty.

In Washington, Air Marshal Lord Tedder, 60, deputy to Eisenhower in SHAEF and Britain's most famed airman, announced his resignation as Britain's representative on the standing military committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. On returning to England, he will take up new, nonmilitary duties as vice chairman of the governors of BBC and chancellor of Cambridge University.

Solded by British newspapers for a 2½-month absence from her children, Princess Elizabeth flew back to London from a visit with her husband, on duty with the Royal Navy in Malta, held a nursery reunion with Prince Charles, 2, and Princess Anne, 6 months.

Revivalist Billy Graham saw rifts in the clouds: "Things are looking up. I am encouraged. The picture is brighter. At this time there are more Christians in Congress than in many years."

she first arrived at Gunston Hall 17 years ago as the obscure daughter of a freshman Senator from Missouri. In those days Margaret's classmates sometimes twitted her about the "silent Senator" who never opened his mouth on Capitol Hill. Margaret herself, a competent scholar and an indifferent athlete, got scant attention from her contemporaries—until, one day at recess, they discovered that she could hit a higher note and hold it longer than anyone present.

Since then, Margaret Truman's voice has become one of the most heatedly discussed topics in the nation.

Not for Children. Close friends in both Washington and Independence, Mo. have a way of referring to Margaret's sudden eminence as "this thing"—much as though it were a crippling disease of childhood or a family scandal best left unmentioned. Perhaps they protest too much that everything is just the same as it was before the Truman family was translated to the

White House. Bess and Harry Truman have done their best to preserve the pleasant fiction. But the fact remains that the American public takes a deep, proprietary interest in anyone who lives rent-free at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. It reserves the right to poke, pry, carp, coo and criticize at will.

The White House, Harry Truman once said, is no place to bring up a child. When the Trumans moved in, Washington's newsmen, deprived of the exciting round of dogs, diaries, Dalls and divorces that had romped through the presidential quarters during the twelve Roosevelt years, aimed their pencils hopefully at Margaret.

Margaret Truman was 21 and marriageable—the first marriageable White House daughter in more than a quarter of a century. Gossip columnists hopefully reminded their readers of the wooing and winning of T.R.'s daughter Alice by Nicholas Longworth, and the marriages of the Wilsons, father & daughters. They noticed, and noted in their syndicated columns, every young man Margaret saw more than once.

On Delaware Street. Margaret's mother, a reticent woman who has never made any bones about preferring Independence to Washington, did her best to pull the White House blinds down. "I will always be a part of Missouri," said Bess Truman. In Missouri, "nice people" do not peer into other nice people's windows.

In the old gingerbread Wallace house on Independence's elm-lined North Delaware Street, where Judge and Mrs. Harry Truman lived with her mother, little Margaret was brought up under fond, watchful eyes, in carefully guarded privacy. Bess and Harry were doting parents, partly because their only child was born to them late, when each was close to 40, partly because she was a delicate child, thin and pale, with frequent deep circles under her eyes. There were other doting relatives: a cluster of uncles and aunts, Mrs. David ("Grandmother") Wallace, Bess's mother, and redoubtable Grandmother ("Mama") Truman. Margaret admits that "I was spoiled outrageously."

The Hicks. Margaret's best friends in Independence today are the half-dozen girls who lived within a block of her grandmother's house during her early schooldays. Bess, loath to have Margaret stray far from home, encouraged them all to come and play on Mrs. Wallace's lawn, where there were swings and a slide to lure them, and in the capacious Wallace attic and basement. There was an old slave quarters in a backyard close by, which had done time as a henhouse in its later years. There Margaret and her friends organized a club known as the "Henhouse Hicks." The Hicks furnished their clubhouse with cast-out furniture, collected pictures of such girlhood idols as Clark Gable and Nelson Eddy, put out a weekly paper which lasted for five issues, and produced a play which was favorably noticed by the *Independence Examiner*.

Margaret is best remembered by the Hicks today as the diplomat and peace-maker of the group. When an argument

broke out, said one of them. "Margaret always liked to see that everyone made up and went home happy. It was almost as though she were afraid, if we went away mad, that we wouldn't come back."

Like many an only child, Margaret could produce a serviceable tantrum herself if the occasion warranted. Once when her parents were about to go visiting, leaving her behind, Margaret flung herself into a crying fit. Harry and Bess were firm, firmly departed. "As soon as they were out of sight," says Margaret, "I promptly turned off the weeps." Generally, her parents were more amenable. "I never hawled out Margaret but once in my life," the President confesses, without specifying the cause.

"Dopey," "Dearie," Margaret herself can remember one occasion when her father took a firm stand. His daughter, whose conversation even today is generously larded with such schoolgirlisms as "gosh," "golly" and "dopey," had suddenly taken to calling everybody "dearie"—from her grandmother to some stray cat. Harry at last warned her that every "dearie" from then on would cost her 10¢ out of her allowance. After losing 40¢ at one dinner, Margaret was cured.

Friends suspect that Bess Truman never wanted Margaret to sing in public, that it was indulgent Harry who gave his daughter encouragement. But the Trumans have always presented a solid front in public, and except for Harry's reservation that Margaret must first get her college degree, there was no open family opposition to her career. Harry himself taught her to play her first piano piece (*The Little Fairy Waltz*) when she was only six. At twelve, Margaret joined the choir of Independence's Trinity Church.

Harry Truman gave up his ambition to become a professional pianist because, as he explained later, half-seriously, it was "sissy." But Harry's daughter, a seriously minded honor student with a strong predilection for "self-improvement," was as earnest about her music as about everything else she tackled. Moreover, she frankly admits, she was hopelessly stage-struck. In 1939, a family friend gave her burgeoning ambition a forceful boost.

The 298th Gypsy. Mrs. Thomas J. Strickler, the wife of a Missouri gas-company executive, was then a bustling woman with an interest in music and unlimited enthusiasm. She somewhat dramatically claims to have discovered the full quality of Margaret's voice during a rainy automobile ride when she and Margaret sang together to pass the time. She promptly informed Bess of her discovery. "Mrs. Truman," she said later, "didn't appear much impressed, but she agreed that if Margaret's voice had possibilities, she should have training." Mrs. Strickler went to work. For almost seven years, during her schooldays at Gunnison Hall and George Washington University, Mrs. Strickler's protégée worked in obscurity. In 1943 she made one public appearance in a Denver summer opera company during a visit to relatives out West. But that hardly counted. "They



COUNTY JUDGE & FAMILY (1934)



SENATOR & STUDENT (1940)



PRESIDENT & GRADUATE (1946)



DECK TENNIS ON THE U.S.S. "MISSOURI" (1947)

THE STORY OF BOSTON'S FAMED *Parker House*

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Often termed "America's finest dining-room," the handsome main restaurant of Boston's famed Parker House is graced by three exquisitely fashioned chandeliers originally imported from France. Each chandelier consists of over 400 separate, delicately hand-cut glass units carefully arranged by the designer in a pattern which imparts to the room a unique, brilliant, yet soft glow . . .



BOSTON'S FAMED PARKER HOUSE

Maintaining the sparkle of the myriad of individual pieces, has for many years been the prideful task of an employee who because of illness became unable to handle the work and the task was assigned to another employee. Result: complete chaos . . . For several hours the return of the pieces to their proper locations seemed utterly hopeless, until a frenzied search through the hotel's archives revealed a detailed plan for re-assembling, and thus was averted the embarrassing possibility of closing the dining room for the first time in the 94 year existence of the Parker House.

Hotel with a History . . .

Few persons are familiar with the fact that the Parker House* was the first hotel to operate without specified hours for dining, or that the American Plan of hotel service was introduced here . . . but every schoolchild knows that it is the hotel where the Parker House roll originated. Today as a completely modern hotel, offering every up-to-the-minute facility, it is Boston headquarters for thousands of travelers from all over the world. The management is proud of the hotel's traditions—cherishes its international reputation for food, fine accommodations, service, hospitality.

*Rooms begin at \$5.00. All have circulating ice-water, bath, 4-network radio.

Parker House
BOSTON
A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION

had 297 gypsies in the chorus of *Countess Maritza*, Margaret says, "and they needed 298. I was it."

In May 1946, a year after her father became President, Margaret graduated from George Washington with a high B average. The one condition Harry Truman had put in the way of her career was at last fulfilled. Ten months later she made her debut as a professional coloratura soprano with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. It was a bow made to the accompaniment of such curiosity as has rarely been accorded an untried concert artist. Margaret sang a brief program of such trifles as *Cielito Lindo* and *The Last Rose of Summer*. The music critics who turned out kindly reserved serious judgment on the newcomer. But the nation's newscasters cared little about the voice. What about the girl? What was she like?

No Padding. Those who had expected to see a gawky amateur make a fool of herself in public were surprised. The President's daughter had the poise of a professional. Nobody could call her beautiful, but her fine gold hair, easy smile and near-perfect complexion made liars of the gaunt-featured newsmen that sometimes appear in the papers. Smaller and trimmer than she looks in pictures, Margaret stands 5 ft. 4 in. high. Her shoulders are square and shapely, her waist a neat 26. On stage and off, her clothes are not notably "high fashion" (her father disapproves of tight fits and low necklines), but her Manhattan dressmaker, Madame Pola, says: "I never have to touch her figure. She needs no padding."

If Margaret Truman's first concert failed to establish her as a singer, it went far to prove her a person. Her friendliness was apparent to everyone. "Keep your fingers crossed for me," she had grinned at newsmen just before the concert. The hard-bitten journalists went to their typewriters inclined to do just that.

To those who had seen Margaret at Washington social functions, her naturalness with people of every sort was no news. In the round of Washington functions to which she was called, the President's daughter was seldom profound and seldom demonstrative, but she could chat in as friendly, casual a fashion with South Africa's late Prime Minister Jan Smuts as with an elevator boy. She was easy and self-confident. She was neither cowed nor over-impressed by the protocol that surrounded her. During a wave of petty pilfering which plagued the Secret Service, Margaret brightened a formal Blair House dinner by unobtrusively putting a presidential silver spoon in the pocket of Thomas J. Watson Jr., scion of International Business Machines.

The Pro. Margaret's second appearance as a concert artist was in the Hollywood Bowl in August 1947, before an audience of about 15,000. The indomitable Mrs. Strickler, who seemed to be running the affair singlehanded, despite the official presence of Conductor Eugene Ormandy and other notables, took pains to assure the press beforehand that her protégée's voice could fill the stadium easily and



Loomis Dean—LHM
TEACHER STRICKLER, PUPIL & ORMANDY
"Nobody's thrown anything yet!"

soar without effort to G above high C. After the concert, a technician at the sound controls deep in the stadium's heart gave Margaret's voice a decibel rate approximating that of Bing Crosby. The critics agreed that her voice was small.

The Bowl concert was followed by a tour through the South and Southwest, during which Margaret sang to packed houses in Amarillo, Pittsburgh, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Memphis, Tulsa and half a dozen other cities. "If there was a fire in Independence tonight," said a fellow townsman of Margaret's when the touring singer came to Kansas City, "there wouldn't be anyone there to see it."

At the end of her tour, Margaret temporarily renounced her own career to help



ASSOCIATED PRESS
SOPRANOS TRAUBEL & TRUMAN
The celebrities store back.

her father's; the 1948 campaign was on. There was more than casual parallel between the two. The nation's music critics have done little more to encourage Margaret in her ambitions than the political pollsters did for Harry. At best, they have been kind, holding back a gentlemanly restraint from the blasts they might have loosed at a more seasoned professional. "Few artists now appearing before the public have Miss Truman's physical advantages," wrote the *New York Herald Tribune's* Virgil Thomson. "She seems to sing carefully, is obliged to, indeed, by the poverty of her resources."

A few have been encouraging. "It is a pleasant duty to cheer a promising beginning . . ." wrote the Washington *Times-Herald*'s Glenn Dillard Gunn. "Her musical feeling is sure and persuasive [but] it has yet to be matured."

None of the critics has gone further in outright praise than to describe Margaret's voice as "agreeable in quality" and "produced accurately."

"*Laugh It Off.*" But some of Harry Truman's native stubbornness has been inherited by his daughter, and has perhaps given her a happy indifference to criticism. "When the papers say mean things," she explains. "Dad and I just laugh it off." That "Dad" is not impervious to criticism directed at his only child was made plain in the now famous, outraged letter from the President to the Washington *Post's* Paul Hume, who wrote bluntly: "Miss Truman cannot sing very well."

With the presidential campaign over, Margaret went back to her singing, without benefit of Mrs. Strickler. This time she was coached as a lyric soprano by another Missouri girl, Helen Traubel (*see Music*). Diva Traubel, a longtime idol of Margaret's, was not properly a teacher at all, but for about a year she served in a voluntary, friendly capacity to give Margaret the benefit of her long experience.

Soprano Truman is still a long way from being in Soprano Traubel's league, but hundreds of thousands of people have now paid money to hear her sing and, as Margaret says, "they haven't thrown anything yet." She has received an average of \$1,500 apiece for close to 70 concerts. She has earned from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each for appearances on radio and television with such stars as Fred Allen and Talullah Bankhead. Her first recording, an RCA Victor album of folk songs, will soon be on sale at music stores. Last week her business manager was arranging the final details of a contract with NBC which will guarantee Margaret between \$25,000 and \$35,000 for appearances on radio and TV during the next year. An NBC vice president says he would be happy to sign Margaret as an M.C. whether she could sing or not. NBC's checks, plus some 20 to 30 concerts planned for next year, should bring her earnings close to the \$100,000. *Her father, as President*

\$100,000 her father gets as President. Among the Celebrities. Besides all this, Margaret's singing has brought her a good measure of the independence that may have been its initial attraction. Her family permits her to keep a 31-room apart-

As superb as Coquillet flambé à l'Armagnac

As delightful, as friendly, as France itself

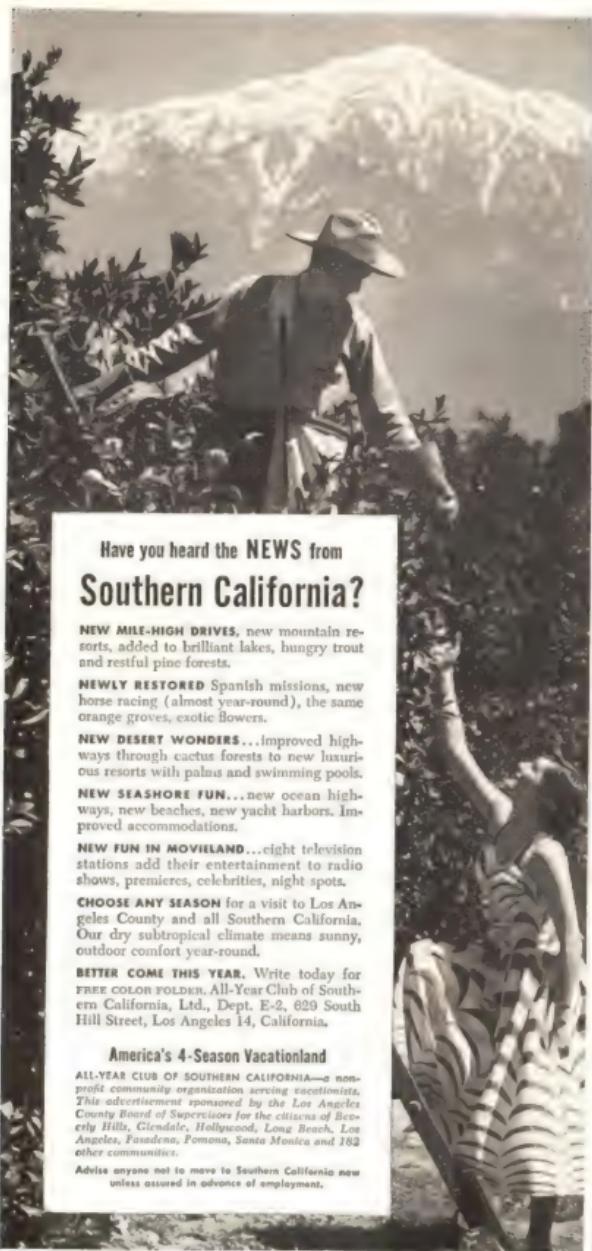


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ment in Manhattan with her mother's secretary as companion. There, in a fashionable apartment hotel, Margaret practices her music (an hour or so each day), pays her own bills, cooks her own breakfast ("toast, coffee, milk, fruit juices and sometimes an egg"), entertains her friends, and lives her own life as far as she is able.

Secret Service men are always close, family friends in New York have been told to keep an eye on her. Blair House is on the telephone daily. But within this circumspect frame, Margaret finds more freedom than she has ever known.

Recovering from a slight cold last week, Margaret kept close to her apartment, where she did some practicing and discussed business with her manager. She did find time, however, to join some friends at a matinee of the D'Oyly Carte's *Gondoliers* and an evening performance of



Hank Walker—Liaq

With CHILEAN PRESIDENT VIDELA
Just as friendly with the elevator boy.

Iolanthe. "I've been so busy humming the tunes ever since," she complained later, "that I've neglected my practice." After *Iolanthe*, Margaret dropped in at Sardi's. Next to playgoing and shopping, she likes best to pay an occasional, well-chaperoned visit to Manhattan's better-known night-spots. There she drinks milk or Cokes (she can no longer stand the tomato juice which was once her teetotaling tipple) and stares happily at the celebrities. She is still refreshingly unaware that most of the celebrities are staring back.

Margaret's major annoyance at the moment is the fact that the newspapers are still trying to marry her off. She is an expert dancer who has no trouble finding escorts. But so far, there is no one among all the candidates selected by the gossip columnists who has earned the right to share even a rumor with her. She is too busy with other things. "Music," says Margaret Truman, "is the real romance right now."

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"*Portugal*," says *New Horizons*, "is like a picture postcard" . . . "Americans are very welcome." At Nazare (above), near Lisbon, fishermen paint eyes on their boats to help them "look for" fish.



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"Here in Rome," notes *New Horizons*, "the history of the modern world has roots." Eighteen centuries ago, for example, the "mausoleum" (above) in the background, was built as the Emperor Hadrian's tomb—it is now part of the Castel Sant'Angelo—at Vatican City . . . "Rome is gay and Italy is itself again."



"England, with all its differences, is the closest thing to home you'll find abroad," says *New Horizons*. . . . "Go to the Tower of London" (above). "Take a day to see this vast building which was begun by William the Conqueror" . . . 1951 is Britain's "Festival Year." Americans are especially welcome.



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EDUCATION

The Georgia Approach

Segregated education is public policy in Georgia; it is so provided in the state constitution. Last week the Georgia legislature voted to cut Georgia's educational throat, if necessary, sooner than see that policy breached.

On Georgia's mind was the U.S. Supreme Court doctrine: where Negro education is "separate," it must be "equal" to that offered whites. This doctrine has led, after court fights, to the admittance of Negroes to white universities in Texas, Oklahoma and Kentucky. Last week the Georgia legislature voted more than \$oo

Students from all over China came to enroll—150 in 1920, and more & more each year until Yenching had over 1,100.

Philosophy to Leather. For a campus, Yenching bought a summer garden once owned by a Manchu prince. There, among artificial hills and twisting streams, rose bright pagoda-roofed Chinese buildings with classrooms for every subject from philosophy to the manufacture of leather. Harvard, Princeton and Wellesley formed their own Yenching foundations. Money poured in from U.S. philanthropists and Protestant churches.

The Yenching idea was to offer education with the open hand—not with the



LEIGHTON STUART ON THE YENCHING CAMPUS

The motto used to be: Freedom through Truth for Service.

million for education, added two stern provisos: 1) if any white school (from a district grade school to the University of Georgia) voluntarily admits a Negro, it will be cut off without a cent of state funds, 2) if any white school admits a Negro by court order, the whole public school or university system (depending on which the order applies to) will be cut off.

End of the Open Hand

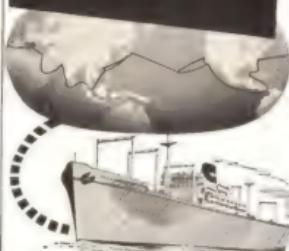
Ever since the Communists took Peking two years ago, world-famed Yenching University, symbol of Western faith, learning and respect for China, has lived under an ax. Last week the ax fell. On the ground that China must be saved from "American imperialist culture," the Reds announced that they are taking over lock, stock & barrel. Thus ended one of the most unselfish ventures in education that Americans ever gave their minds to.

The venture began after World War I, when half a dozen Christian colleges in China decided to unite. By 1920, under wise and gentle President J. (for John) Leighton Stuart, the union was completed.

closed fist. In keeping with this idea, Yenching managed to be both Christian and Chinese, and—like its modern water tower disguised as pagoda—to blend much of the best of two civilizations. With a faculty that was two-thirds Chinese and one-third American and European, students studied the Bible and Shakespeare, learned the history of their ancient dynasties from Hsia to Ching. They learned basketball and Chinese boxing, studied ancient dances and whistled the latest U.S. tunes, wore Chinese gowns and rode bicycles. On their own campus, students and scholars lived in easy harmony, with the Yenching motto—"Freedom through Truth for Service"—as their common guide.

Yenching seemed destined to survive all of China's conflicts, however close they came. It survived the Peking battles of the war lords, the capture of the city by Chiang Kai-shek (who quickly gave Yenching his blessing). Until 1941, even the Japanese kept their distance. Then, the day after Pearl Harbor, the conquerors took over and imprisoned President Stuart for 3½ years. Some students and professors

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for me*



"I know that dental plates
that feel hot and sticky are
a warning sign...so I soak
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When plates taste bad—feel hot and heavy in your mouth, watch out for Denture Breath. False teeth need the special care of a special denture cleanser—Polident. For a smile that sparkles... for a mouth that feels cool, clean and fresh... for freedom from worry about Denture Breath... soak your plates in Polident every day. Costs only about a cent a day to use.

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managed to escape, walked 1,000 miles to westward, and opened the university again in Chengtu.

The Closed Fist. After the war, Yenching returned to Peking, began turning out scholars, teachers, ministers and businessmen as before. But in 30 years, Yenching had also been turning out other alumni—students who, in the tolerant air of Yenching, had plunked for Communism. Such Yenching alumni now hold high posts in Mao Tse-tung's foreign ministry and his NKVD. They represent a philosophy that has no room for the Yenching idea.

Stuart's successor, Lu Chih-wei, 56, U.S.-educated himself (Chicago, Ph.D., 1920), did not understand this at first. As the Reds moved into Peking, he made a mild and appeasing statement. Said he: "All we ask is fair play. We hope for a modus vivendi. We will probably not object to introducing courses in Marxian economics and the 'new democracy,' but only if they can be taught side by side with courses in the economic, social and religious principles of the Western world. Moreover, we want students to retain the right of honest criticism of any or all theories." Dr. T. C. Chao, Anglican dean of Yenching's school of religion, went further. When the first Red edicts came (compulsory indoctrination in Marxism, etc.), he welcomed them as enabling Christians to "participate in the construction of the new China."

These were Lu's and Chao's misinterpretation of the open-handed, open-minded Yenching way of doing things, but they did not long impress China's conquerors. The Communists indulged Yenching for a while in the notion that things might continue basically undisturbed. Meanwhile, U.S. dollars continued to flow to Yenching. Last week, with the flow of dollars now halted by U.S. Treasury restrictions, the open hand had become a closed, clenched fist.

In Shanghai this week, the Communists took over two more Christian schools—the Baptist University of Shanghai and Roman Catholic Aurora University.

Lux et Tunica Sordida?

Yalemen were way behind Harvardmen in gulping goldfish in the late '30s, but last week they were in the van of the latest undergraduate seizure: the Dirty Shirt Club. The idea is simple. Each club member puts up \$10, takes turns at wearing the same unwashed pink cotton shirt for a day at a time. The man wearing the shirt the day it falls apart wins the pot.

Yale's Dirty Shirt Club last week had 16 members, a waiting list and one very dirty shirt (not yet worn out). So far, Harvardmen were holding back.

Objection Sustained

Three Negro students of Queens College (of the College of the City of New York) called on the chairman of the history department, one day last fall, to lodge a protest. A textbook used in the basic U.S. history course, they said, was offensive to

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4



"Magnificent!"

exclaims Conrad Nagel—MC of
"Celebrity Time," the popular
CBS television show—about
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It's authentically French—
onions fried in butter, rich beef
stock, golden Parmesan—all sim-
mered to perfection. Turn in on
some soup! If grocer can't sup-
ply, send his name and \$2.95 for
six 20-oz. cans prepaid, Geo. A.
Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.



★

their race. The book: Volume I of *The Growth of the American Republic*, by two of the nation's top historians, Harvard's Samuel Eliot Morison and Columbia's Henry Steele Commager.

Educators regard the Morison-Commager book, now used in more than 500 schools and colleges, as "one of the finest in its field. But Queens pondered the list of objections raised by its Negro students. One passage which struck the objectors as an insufferably lighthearted approach to human slavery:

"As for Sambo, whose wrongs moved the abolitionists to wrath and tears, there is some reason to believe that he suffered less than any other class in the South from its 'peculiar institution.' The majority of slaves were adequately fed, well cared for, and apparently happy."

The protesters also rebelled at the description of pre-Civil War Negroes as "a



HISTORIAN MORISON
Is Sambo offensive?

race with exasperating habits" and the characterization of the typical Negro slave as "childlike, improvident, humorous, prevaricating, and superstitious." Finally they objected to the occasional use of "blacks" to refer to Negroes.

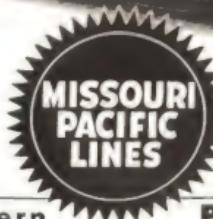
Last week, after long consideration, Queens College decided to drop Volume I of *The Growth of the American Republic* as a basic text, keep Volume II (1865-1950). Henceforth, Queens students will learn pre-Civil War history from the less celebrated but unoffending *The Federal Union*, by John D. Hicks.

Authors Morison and Commager were planning no changes. They felt that the passages were sound history, and that the phraseology properly reflected the spirit of the period they were describing. The objection to the word "black," said Morison was "frivolous." As for "Sambo," "it's quite a shock to find that that's offensive. It's been my own nickname in the family for years."

An advertisement for Missouri Pacific Lines. The background features a large, sleek, modern freight car painted in the Mo-Pac blue, gray, and yellow color scheme. The text reads:

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THE THEATER

New Plays in Manhattan

The Small Hours (by George S. Kaufman & Leaven MacGrath; produced by Max Gordon) is 26 scenes worth of life among big-shot Manhattan intellectuals. It displays them at sleek dinner parties in cabs and sport cars, in offices and boudoirs, at smart restaurants and resorts. It shows them two-timing and double-crossing, laddling out flattery, dishing up scandal. It portrays in particular the Mitchell family—a brilliant, middle-aged publisher (Paul McGrath), his selfish daughter, his muddled son, and his wife Laura (Dorothy Stickney), who is clumsy and crushed in a world at once beyond and beneath her. But Laura ends up a kind of worm who turns and, when her family come to grief, becomes its strongest member.

Playwrights Kaufman & MacGrath (Mrs. Kaufman) have written the latest of many price-of-success stories. Appearances, they make clear, can be even more deceitful than their own hard worldlings—in the small hours, the worldlings themselves feel small and lonely. When the play displays the Kaufman gifts for satiric comment and social chatter, it is entertaining and, now & again, incisive. But it emerges less comedy than drama, and less drama than a problem-play department store—3rd Floor: Career Women, Psychic Paralysis, Drugs; 4th Floor: Infidelity, Homosexuality, Adjustment Bureau. Often the elevator has scarcely time to stop, keeps rushing on—5th Floor: Duty Salon. Freudian Snack Bar.

It moves too fast to become boring. Mr. Kaufman's direction, Miss Stickney's performance and Donald Oenslager's sets are all helpful. But *The Small Hours* is not just unconvincing and overstuffed, with serial-story sentiment opposed to coldhearted sophistication. Far too often, it is flashy as well, and merely helps to illustrate what it presumably sets out to expose.

Not for Children (by Elmer Rice; produced by the Playwrights' Company) proved that famous playwrights can also be foolish ones. Elmer Rice attempted to stand a lot of theatrical old hat in the corner while standing the theater itself on its head. Elliott Nugent, as a lecturer who hated the theater, and Betty Field, as one who loved it, sat at opposite ends of the stage and carried on an evening-long comment. The play involved a playwright whose own play involved all the players in Playwright Rice's; and while spoofing on stage setups, it highlighted backstage antics.

Any two-hour-long prank is dangerous; this one was sheer disaster, and closed at week's end. Playwright Rice seemed to forget that clichés of satire can be every bit as mildewed as clichés of stagecraft. Result: an evening of heavy bowling balls that collided and careened while the tenpins remained untouched.

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THE PRESS

Freedom Fight

The Bill of Rights guaranteed U.S. newspapers their freedom, but it never guaranteed that they wouldn't have to fight to keep it. Last week, Georgia's daily and weekly newspapers were fighting furiously to keep their freedom from being whittled away.

Their enemy was Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge, who had inherited "Old Gene" Talmadge's hatred for "them living newspapers." For a while, Herman had tried to fight his press critics with scurrilous attacks in his own weekly *Statesman* ("The People—Editor; Herman E. Talmadge—Associate Editor"). Then Herman's men introduced three tough press-



Jack Young—Atlanta Journal

GOVERNOR TALMADGE
Georgia editors zeroed in.

control bills into the state legislature. The bills:

① Declared newspapers "subject to regulation by the state."

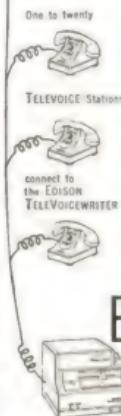
② Made newspapers subject to libel suits in any county in the state where they had more than 100 subscribers (rather than in the county of publication), a trick to put them at the mercy of Talmadge-controlled rural justice.

③ Authorized the state attorney general to break up any city newspaper monopoly—merger since 1945. Four Georgia mergers fitted this description, but the biggest, most obvious targets were the joint-owned Atlanta *Constitution* and *Journal* (TIME, March 19), both incisive critics of the Talmadge regime.

The Better to Hide. Georgia's editors zeroed in on the bills with all editorial guns. Roared the *Constitution*: "These newspapers . . . will be in existence long after their present staffs and the members of this legislature . . . are dead and gone. THEY WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED." Thus-

Yes,
we said
Dictating
Instrument!

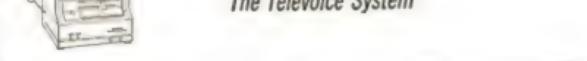
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dered the ancient Augusta *Chronicle*: "Demagogues and dictators always make it one of their first goals to dissolve the free press, the better to hide their evil and their arrogance . . . This campaign against the newspapers is part of an overall plan to establish a political dictatorship . . ."

Even normally pro-Talmadge papers found the bills too much to stomach, wondered why Talmadge feared "honest criticism and honest differences in point of view."

"Make 'em Careful." Taken aback by the protests, the house of representatives turned down the bill calling for state regulation. The more obedient senate rushed approval of the other two, passed them for house action on the last day of the session. Administration Floor Leader Frank Twitty argued that the bills were aimed at newspapers to "make 'em careful" about printing "wild charges and untruths." But even staunch Talmadgets wavered in the face of the newspaper protests.

Herman caught the change in the political wind, decided not to try to push the bills through in the current session. But they were far from dead. Talmadge's political straw boss, Roy Harris, dropped a clue to the new strategy: "I wouldn't pass those bills. I'd hold 'em over the heads of the newspapers."

"Puh-lease, Senator!"

Whenever Nevada's Senator George Malone opens his mouth for a major speech anywhere in the U.S., Denver's *Post* and *Rocky Mountain News* get long, 500 to 700-word Government-prepaid digests wired by the Senator himself. Last week the *News*, fed up, wired Malone: "Please include us no longer among those to receive telegrams of your speeches. We are interested in reducing waste in Government."

The next day 500 of the Senator's latest words clicked in from Newark, Ohio. Cried the *News*: "Puh-lease, Senator! . . . Cut our name off your list and save the taxpayers a few dollars."

Dissertation on Red Pig

In any place but Manhattan's Communist *Daily Worker*, the letter would have passed for a piece of broad satire. But not in the humorless *Worker*. Last month Writer Walter Lowenfels had written an article in the *Worker* on the high cost of meat entitled "This Little Piggie Went to Market"—and had thereby tripped over the party line. Last week, in a letter to the *Worker*, he told how it had all been a horrible mistake:

"The question I have put to myself is this: How did a story that was originally provoked by anger at the high price of supposedly 'cheap' cuts of meat turn into an anti-pig story? I find that the Little Piggie story changed and warped the facts in such a way that the snobbish and un-working-class attitudes our readers detected crept in and received the main emphasis rather than the high price of pork—once a staple in the diet of millions . . .

"One gets exaggeration that completely warps the real picture and expresses

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contempt for pig meat, rather than sharpening the focus on the trusts that have forced its price so high . . . It is not the slowness of the Piggie story that is involved here, or even the price of meat, but rather the critical responsibility to the working class of a Marxist writer.

"We are all of us surrounded each moment with infectious attitudes from the ruling class and their culture . . . We must, as Mao Tse-tung has pointed out, wash our hands several times each day. It was in its departure from socialist realism, with all its ironical possibilities, that the Piggie story laid itself open to the adoption of ruling-class snobbery about pig meat."

No Use Trying

Kingsley Martin, anti-American editor of Britain's pinko *New Statesman* and *Nation* (circ. 87,156), frequently writes as though the U.S., not Russia, is pushing the world toward atomic war. When Edi-



Stewart & Joseph Alsop
For light relief?

tor Martin heard U.S. Columnist Stewart Alsop assure Britain on a BBC program that "a certain left-wing British magazine," i.e., the *New Statesman*, was all wrong in any such interpretation of U.S. policy, Martin's feathers ruffled.

Piqued Editor Martin pecked back at the Columnist Brothers Alsop. "For light relief," he scoffed in the *New Statesman*, "you ought to read [them]. Joseph Alsop is a familiar figure in this country. He eats and talks in labour circles, describing himself as a socialist. I often wonder whether he makes the same proud claim in Washington. His brother Stewart [says that] . . . no one in America really wants war . . . That some people want war, however, is very clear indeed from the Alsop brothers' own column, which went so far the other day as to say that the World War had already begun."

In Washington last week, Joe Alsop read Editor Martin's *non sequitur* and said: "I don't know what's got into

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Kingsley Martin, and I suppose there's no use trying to find out. Almost everything he has said and written in the last year or so has sounded like a sort of excitable, left-wing parody of Colonel McCormick."

Hollywood Award

Hollywood's legion of columnists, correspondents and reporters crowded into the Beverly Hills Hotel last week for movie journalism's traditional big night. It was the annual award-to-actors banquet put on by Photoplay, venerable pioneer (founded in 1911) of movie magazines. Master of Ceremonies Ronald Reagan, president of the Screen Actors Guild, rose for his polite remarks about Photoplay, then astounded the journalists with a diatribe against the "irresponsible press" of Hollywood.

When the banquet was over, a huffy news contingent stormed Reagan, demanding to know just who was irresponsible. Reagan ticked off the names of Hedda Hopper and some small-bore motion picture columnists, the monthly *Modern Screen* and a couple of the Los Angeles daily newspapers.

Famous Faces. For example, said he. The Los Angeles Times had snapped a picture of Actors Dennis Morgan and Gary Cooper as they happened to walk past a murder-suicide on the way to the studio, headlined it FILM STARS GO TO SCENE OF LONELY HEART MURDER-SUICIDE. The Los Angeles Daily News had played the story of a "former movie star" involved in a drunken brawl. Reagan discovered that the woman referred to had played a bit part in a movie as a child.

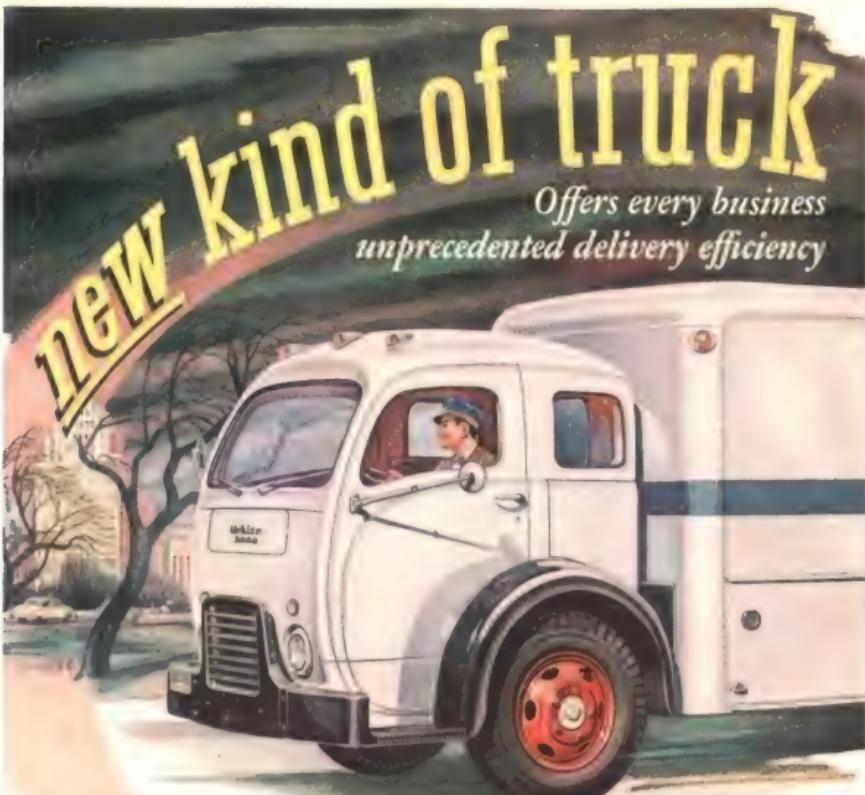
The Daily News made its own unjournalistic retort four days later. For a story headlined EX-AIR JAILLED ON A CHARGE OF BANK ROBBERY, the News dug up an old picture of Reagan talking to one Byron Kennerly, an ex-Air Force officer who had been arrested on a charge of robbing an East Los Angeles bank. (Reagan had posed with Kennerly nine years before, when the airman was technical adviser on one of Reagan's pictures.)

Wafer-Thin Skins. But it was Los Angeles Mirror Columnist Paul Coates who cynically wised up Reagan with the facts of life: "I'm amazed that he hasn't heard of the unwritten law which makes it verboten to openly blast a Hollywood columnist. They are all hypersensitive old dears with wafer-thin skins."

"Besides, doesn't he realize that columnists serve a vital purpose? We are the world's leading authorities on everything. During the 'time of trouble' with Judy Garland didn't we all pitch in with expert advice on how she should run her life?"

At week's end, neither Hedda nor her colleagues had deigned to answer Reagan. But there was little doubt that if they pounced it would hurt. Hollywood thought that Ronald Reagan was either a very brave man—or a very foolish one.

* But failed to mention another major source of Hollywood gossip: the hundreds of professional pressagents hired by studios and individuals to get movie names in print.



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Christ-Bearers

In 1945 Father James Keller, a Roman Catholic priest of the Maryknoll Mission, founded an organization he called the Christophers (TIME, April 14, 1947). Without membership, meetings or dues, the Christopher movement (from the Greek for "Christ-bearer") was designed to encourage men & women to combine the spreading of Christian values with their daily jobs. For this purpose, Christophers are encouraged to enter fields of wide public influence, such as education, government, journalism, entertainment, etc. Present "membership" (those who



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Last week Father Keller announced the winners of the 1950 Christopher Awards—five prizes of \$5,000 each, for books and movie scripts that are "at the same time entertaining, artistic, and inspirational." The \$15,000 first prize in 1949 went to an Episcopalian—Architect George Howe, for his novel, *Call It Treason*. Of the eight award winners this year only two were Catholic:

Karl Stern, M.D., for his autobiography, *Pillar of Fire* (Harcourt Brace; \$3.50). In this book, Jewish-born Dr. Stern tells of his struggles in Nazi Germany and his eventual conversion to Catholicism.

Houston Harte & Guy Rowe, both Protestants, for their book, *In Our Image* (Oxford; \$10), which combines Harte's edited text from the Bible with TIME Cover Artist Rowe's imaginative portraits of Biblical figures.

Betty Martin and Evelyn Wells, for their book, *Miracle at Carville* (Doubleday; \$3), the true story of a young Catho-

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lic girl's battle against leprosy and her eventual recovery.

¶ Lamar Trotti, for his script of the movie, *Cheaper by the Dozen*, the sentimental story (as in the bestselling book) of a Protestant family of twelve children. ¶ Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett for their cinema script of *Father of the Bride*, also a domestic comedy made from a bestseller.

Christian Fortitude

Physical heroism was once a conspicuous and necessary quality of all Christians. It is becoming so again in many parts of the world, especially in China. In the current issue of the new Roman Catholic quarterly, *Worldmission*, under the pen name of Gregory Grady, a Jesuit missionary in the Far East tells of the heroism his fellow Catholics are showing in the face of Communist persecution.

The Chinese, says Grady, are "more than ordinarily brave," perhaps because of their "constant companionship with poverty and danger, caused sometimes by natural disasters, but only too often by human incompetence and cruelty." He reports accounts of several martyrdoms, both of missionaries and of Chinese priests and laymen.

"As Long As I Breathe," Li Hun-jo, a layman, taken by Communist soldiers from his village with some 50 others, had the courage to answer yes when they asked if he was a Christian. He died hooked over the limb of a tree, his arms bound behind his back. Dutch Franciscan Father Leonides Bruns, 35, calmly removed his shoes and socks just before he was beaten to death. "I want to die just as my Lord was at His death," he told his torturers.

Li Wan-fu, 50-year-old lay leader of the Catholics in his village, was ordered to pluck out his own beard strand by strand. When this process seemed too slow, his torturers burned it off, searing his face with a torch. After severe beatings, "the judge asked Li: 'Will you still be a Christian and act as head of the community?' He answered simply: 'As long as I breathe.' The judge gestured to a soldier near by, and Li Wan-fu was shot through the head."

When soldiers pillaged and burned the Trappist monastery at Yangkiaping, writes Grady, the 75 Chinese monks of the community were made prisoners and were led from one squalid mountain jail to another, "ill fed, poorly clad, roughly treated, along a veritable 'way of the cross,' during which 27 of them died, and at the end of which six others were publicly executed." At the end of his article, Father Grady lists the names of 66 priests, lay brothers and nuns killed in China from 1946 to 1950, and 36 others who died in prison or immediately after their release.

Mixed Effect. The effect of Communist persecutions on Chinese Catholics, according to Father Grady, has been mixed. "As pressure against religion has mounted . . . Catholics who live in cities have frequented the sacraments in larger numbers than ever. On feast days, families of the faithful have come in from the country-

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side to Mass, sometimes walking 15 or more miles in thin cotton shoes over narrow paths and rough roads. An unexpected number of lax Catholics . . . have returned to more fervent and integral service of God . . ."

On the other hand, there are many defections—just as there were numerous lapses during the first centuries of Christianity, by members who left the church rather than suffer for their faith. But Father Grady is hopeful. Chinese Catholics, he says have "fortitude—the confidence and magnanimity, the patience and constancy—required. Our Lord foretold what would happen. 'They will lay hands on you, and persecute you, delivering you up to the synagogues and into prisons, dragging you before kings and governors for my name's sake . . . and some of them will put to death (*Luke 21:12, 16*).'"



Roy Stevens

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The Pastor as Psychologist

The minister smiled expectantly at the three men and four women who were gathered around him in a parish house in Manhattan. "Well," he said, "anybody want to start?" A lanky, well-groomed young man with horn-rimmed spectacles and a crew cut spoke up. "I had a funny dream about Walter over there last night," he began.

For the next hour and a half they talked—smoking, sometimes laughing, sometimes passionately serious. A casual passer-by would have taken them for a group of friends chatting together after dinner. But the minister who sat with them, the Rev. Clinton J. Kew, was hard at work practicing his own brand of pastoral counseling.

Episcopal Minister Kew (who got his S.T.B. at Harvard) uses the psychiatric technique known as "group therapy." After private interviews, patients are grouped into "families," each containing five to



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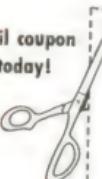
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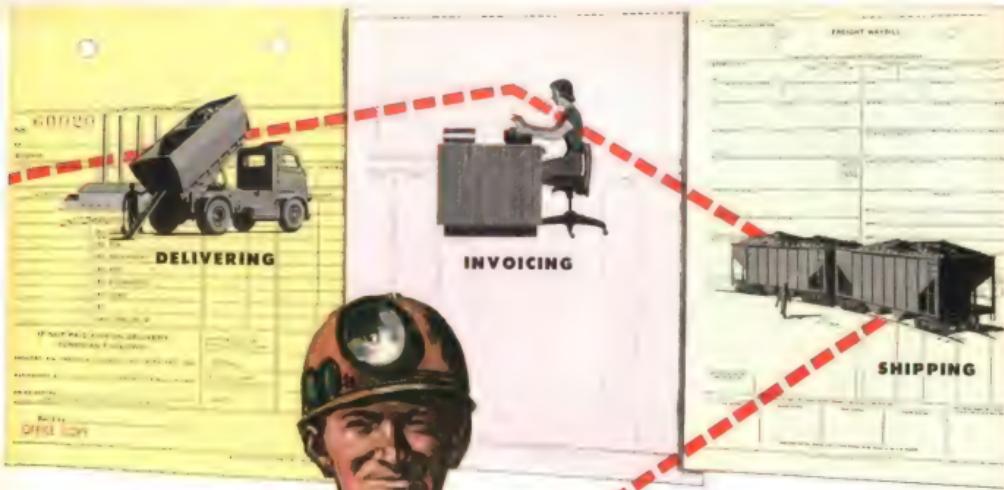
This week Clinton Kew, in charge of healing services at Manhattan's Church of the Heavenly Rest, began work with a new group. At the same time his twin brother Clifton, head psychologist of Manhattan's Marble Collegiate Church, was conducting five similar groups. Psychologist Kew's sessions are frankly secular; Minister Kew, who conducts his sessions wearing a cassock and clerical collar, gets most of his patients from churches or through the special midday services which he conducts for those who are troubled in spirit. Both brothers, however, look upon the church setting as an important element in their work. Reasons: 1) it gives added authority to the therapist; 2) it provides a familiar atmosphere "of protection, love and forgiveness"; 3) it reduces the patient's fear of psychology as something to do with the "abnormal" or "insane"; 4) it unites the group.

Psychology is important in pastoral counseling, but theology is important too, according to William E. Hulme, assistant professor of Christianity at Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa. Writing in this week's *Christian Century*, Lutheran Hulme feels that ministers are often so afraid of frightening people away with dogma that they fail to take advantage of its therapeutic possibilities.

"Consider the feeling of guilt," he writes. "It is fundamental to almost every problem of the human personality. Guilt begets anxiety, is manifested in the inferiority complex, and follows resentment . . . Any religion that is going to satisfy human needs must come to grips with guilt."

Says Hulme: guilt ("the feeling of inadequacy or downright wickedness that comes from knowing that one is not the person he should be or wants to be") is dealt with "at the grass roots" by the doctrine of the Atonement. "If we examine the feeling of guilt, we see that it is really a combination of two feelings: the sense of failure and the dread of just consequences. The doctrine of the Atonement also has two parts: the active obedience of Christ atoning for man's sense of failure and the passive obedience of Christ to allay man's fear of the consequences . . . Rather than frustrating [man] with demands he cannot fulfill, theology offers him a way out . . . Through the receptivity of faith, the righteousness of Christ is made available to the individual sinner."

Both pastoral counseling and theology, writes Hulme, "are working for the same ends . . . Working together, they can be an unbeatable team to minister to human need. Working together, they can make of the pastor a distinctive counselor—a minister of the church of Jesus Christ."



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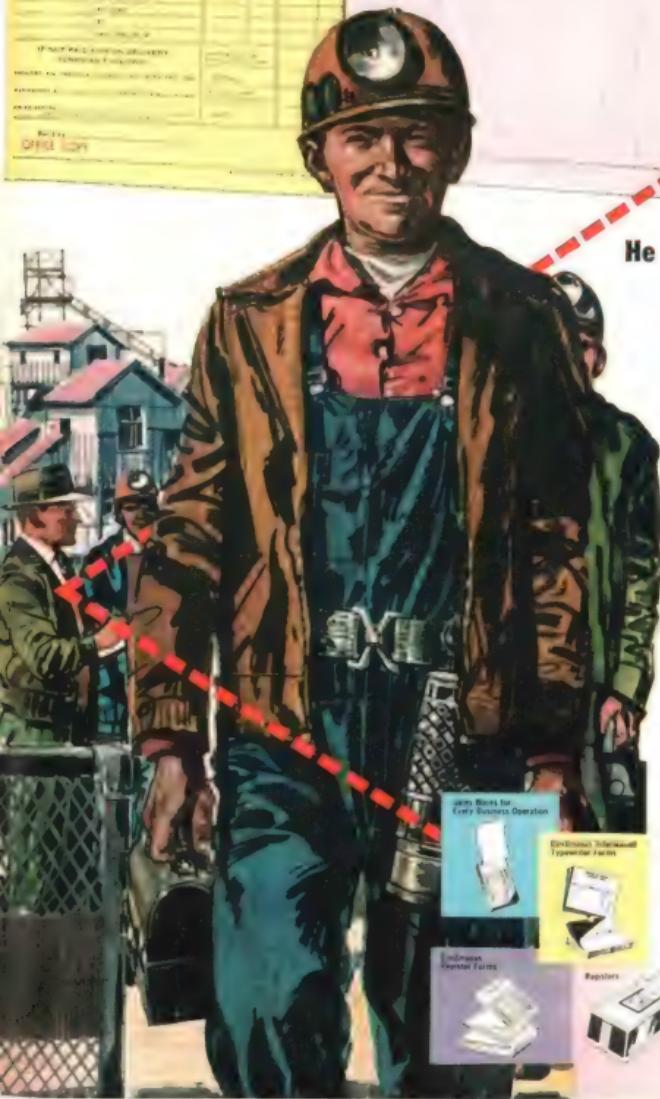
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ART

Embarrassment

The dean of Italian painters takes a dim view of modern art, even when it is his own. Giorgio de Chirico, 63, would like to be known for the neoclassical nudes and warriors, done in lush, candy-box style, which he paints today. Instead, he is famed for the works of his youth: surrealistic cityscapes laced with long shadows. Such pictures simply embarrass De Chirico nowadays. Last week his embarrassment was acute.

A Los Angeles collector had bought a signed and certified early De Chirico in Milan, and then asked the artist to authenticate it. cried De Chirico: "Fake! The collector promptly took his canvas, *An Italian Square*, to court.

De Chirico contested the suit. He recalled that he had painted a similar picture with the same title back in 1913, but the train smoke in that one had been different. "I painted the smoke in the form of a globe," he said—not in the form of a small cloudlet. Art experts and three former owners of the painting pooh-poohed the distinction. After hearing the evidence, the court handed down its judgment: De Chirico had perversely denied his own work, must pay costs plus \$30,000 lire (\$500) in damages.

Magic Mountain

The Denver Art Museum staged a show last week that had more to do with anthropology than with esthetics. Entitled "Myths and Magic," it was a hodgepodge of everything from ancient Egyptian good-luck pieces and African fetishes to Solomon Island tabu sticks, Javanese puppets and Navajo sand paintings. Such things were not made merely to look at. Most of them had great visual impact, but their power was at least doubled by



DE CHIRICO'S "AN ITALIAN SQUARE"
From denial to damages.

an understanding of the superstitions and purposes back of them.

A case in point was the handsomely carved mirror of a Bushong sorcerer, equipped with what seemed to be a quite unfunctional shutter. Actually, the shutter was as important as a camera's; the sorcerer thought that by closing it he could trap the reflections and therefore the very souls of unwary lookers.

Another exhibit looked simply comic at first glance. The Cayuga Indian "Great One" mask, used in rites for the sick, represented a spirit who once challenged the Creator himself to a mountain-moving contest. The Creator responded by smacking a mountain right up against the Great One's nose, leaving him with a permanent nose tilt and a sheepish expression.

The Successful Brother

José Lazaro Galdiano was a 13-year-old in his native village of Beiric, Spain, when he bought his first work of art—a terra cotta angel's head that cost less than a dime. Within a few hours, his rambunctious kid brother had smashed the piece for a joke. José, the son of a broke nobleman, found money hard to come by, but when he got his hands on cash he spent it on art. Through the years he became a professional art dealer and a multimillionaire, filled a palatial, 34-room house in Madrid with treasures. Last week the house was opened to the public as a museum; it struck one critic as being "second only to the Prado."

Lazaro began his business career as a bank accountant, earned enough money before the turn of the century to strike out on his own. On muleback, aboard stagecoaches and on asthmatic trains, he combed Spain for art works that dealers had overlooked. His profits enabled him to broaden his operations, which eventually included all of Europe and the Americas. Lazaro was one of the first to go to Russia after World War I, came back with trunkloads of masterpieces. "Those Reds," he exulted, "don't even know the difference between a Rembrandt and a colored calendar!"

He married a wealthy widow from Argentina, founded a topflight cultural magazine, *La España Moderna*. Lazaro's collection included such old masters as Da Vinci, Rembrandt, Rubens, El Greco and Goya, plus masses of coins, medallions, jewels, miniatures, tapestries, antiques,

ivories, armor, enamels and sculptures. It was always open to visitors—with two notable exceptions. The first was the brother who had smashed his terra cotta. The second was William Randolph Hearst—"That I will never allow," snorted Lazaro. "He started the Spanish-American War."¹⁰

Spain's civil war drove Lazaro to Paris. He stayed at the Ritz, filled his suite there with treasures. Victorious Franco liked Royalist Lazaro no better than had the Republicans, used his Madrid house as a police headquarters. Lazaro spent World War II in Manhattan. Art dealers got to know the trim little man with the beard of a Biblical patriarch. He was still voraciously snapping up old masters.

In 1945 Lazaro packed his new acquisitions aboard a liner, headed home. Franco had relented a little; Lazaro was allowed to take over his own house. There, three years ago, he died, after gratefully willing his house and collection to the state. The brother who smashed the terra cotta got nothing, lives in a poorhouse.

¹⁰ As publisher of the New York *Journal Hearst* was in no position to start a war, but his high velocity descriptions of Spanish atrocities in Cuba fanned the flames.



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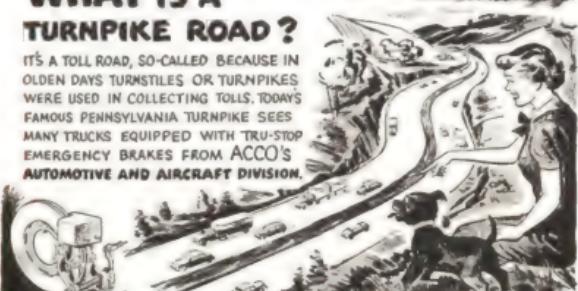
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MEDICINE

Shortage of Doctors?

If medical schools do not gear themselves to near-war conditions, the U.S. will have a dangerous doctor shortage by 1954. This warning was sounded in Chicago last week by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, adviser to the National Security Resources Board.

In 1949 there was one physician to every 850 people in the U.S. To maintain this "adequate" ratio, said Dr. Rusk, and provide for 5,000,000 men in uniform, medical education will have to be speeded up. At the present education rate, Dr. Rusk foresees a shortage of 22,000 doctors in 1954. His recommendations: 1) increase the enrollment of medical schools by 15%; 2) speed up medical education by cutting vacations.

Sharpest disagreement came from Dr. Frank G. Dickinson, A.M.A. economist, who said: "As a result of present trends we are more likely to have a surplus of physicians in the 1960s." Doctors, he said, are "more productive" now.

Other medical men took middle views. "The nation needs more physicians today," said Dr. Joseph C. Hinsey, dean of Cornell University Medical College. "[but] we must keep our eye fixed on the excellence of their training. One thoroughly trained physician is worth two half-baked ones." Dean George P. Berry of the Harvard Medical School warned that the cost of expanding medical education would be tremendous. "Both private and public help are necessary."

Cold Impasse

British medicine has made dogged and elaborate attempts to find out what makes "the common cold" so common. In the latest *Scientific American*, Dr. Christopher Howard Andrews, director of the Common Cold Research Unit at Salisbury, England, reports some of his findings:

- ¶ Women are more susceptible than men.
- ¶ Chilling alone does not produce colds.
- ¶ "Cold cures," including vaccines and antihistamines, don't work.

Dr. Andrews' conclusion: "There are things that can be done to relieve the unpleasantness of colds, but it still remains true that the untreated cold will last about seven days, while with careful treatment it can be cured in a week."

The Tumbler

Between fits of vomiting, 43-year-old Mrs. Grace E. Walker gasped out her story at Denver's Colorado General Hospital. She had been walking near a granite quarry where blasting was going on. Suddenly a stone came hurtling through the air and struck her on the head. Examining physicians discovered that besides paroxysms of vomiting, the patient had a fixed dilation of her left pupil. Furthermore, blood seemed to be seeping from her left ear, and she complained of double vision. Confronted with such classic symptoms, the doctors made a speedy diagnosis: head injury.

On the basis of the diagnosis, an insurance company paid Mrs. Walker a fast \$239 in damages. Since medical expenses took up more than half this amount, it seemed a trifling settlement for so serious an injury. But when the Southwest Index Bureau later began to make a routine check of the claim, it found something hauntingly familiar about Mrs. Walker and her injury.

Easy to Fool. Under half a dozen aliases, buxom Mrs. Walker, an amateur miner who liked to be called Rimrock Annie, had a long history of falling on slippery floors, being bowled over by cars, being knocked down by people. In the process, she apparently fooled many doctors and quite a few insurance companies.

A fortnight ago, when the law finally caught up with Rimrock Annie in Los Angeles, she was busily preparing suits



Inset photo from *Los Angeles Times*

RIMROCK ANNIE®

Double vision and blood in the ear.

against two motorists. Extradited to Colorado, she pleaded guilty to charges of fraud and admitted her chicanery.

Fooling doctors with her faked injuries, she confided, had been easy. She bragged that she had been in more than 50 hospitals from coast to coast, and in only one (San Francisco's Southern Pacific Hospital) had a physician got wise to her. The queer dilation of her left pupil was caused (she thought) by a mastoid operation when she was 14. She bit her lip to get blood which she placed in her ear. ("I made it appear to squirt from my ear by shaking my head.") Vomiting, she claimed, was easy, and her complaints of double vision were not always false. Sometimes faulty vision actually developed after she was given drugs to ease her "pain."

Hard to Earn. Some of Rimrock Annie's settlements seemed hard earned. Over the years, she claims she has had

* Whose less spectacular talents include cutting out paper dolls.



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more than 40 spinal punctures because of her faked skull fractures. Once, in the rest room of the Pacific Greyhound Bus Line in Reno, she apparently took a too realistic spill on her head. She regained consciousness in a hospital. A neurologist, called in on the case, looked her over and ordered a brain operation. Some bone was removed, and she lay close to death for days. For this ordeal she collected her biggest claim: \$7,000.

Of the neurologist, Rimrock Annie now says admiringly: "He was a specialist. And no real specialist could be fooled by me."

Truth Won't Out

"Truth serum" doesn't necessarily make people blurt out the truth. In the current *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Professor Frederick C. Redlich of Yale University Medical School tells how he and his associates arrived at that conclusion after an experimental sampling of students and professional people, some normal, some slightly neurotic.

Before the tests, each of the subjects agreed to tell an examiner the truth about some embarrassing incident in his life. Then they told a second examiner a "cover" story. After giving each subject a tongue-loosening injection of sodium amytal, the second examiner tried to uncover the facts. A successful female psychologist, for instance, told how she got drunk, invited a man to her room and misbehaved with him. Her cover story: the man did the inviting and then tried unsuccessfully to seduce her. A 22-year-old secretary told how she used to pose as a nude model for artists who made passes at her. Her cover: she only posed for blameless photographers, and never in the nude.

The psychologist, whom the doctors considered a well-balanced individual, stuck to her cover story in spite of the sodium amytal. The ex-model, who was classified as "emotionally labile," i.e., unstable, forgot her cover story and told the truth soon after she got the needle.

The experiment indicates, according to Professor Redlich, that well-balanced people can stick to a lie in spite of sodium amytal. But neurotics are likely either to confess eagerly, as the ex-model did, or get all tangled up, sometimes telling fantasies more damaging than the truth. In any case, Professor Redlich believes that statements made under the influence of sodium amytal and related drugs should not be treated as simple truth. A psychiatrist might make some sense out of them, but not a judge or a jury.

Professor Redlich does not know whether "truth drugs" are used in totalitarian countries to get confessions; they may not be necessary. "We suspect," he says, "that many of the striking confessions in police states were obtained from severely neurotic, guilt-ridden and self-punitive persons. Such persons are likely to confess without much pressure; but even the less severely disturbed persons with guilt-producing fantasies will confess if . . . weakened by prolonged, grueling and humiliating interrogation . . ."



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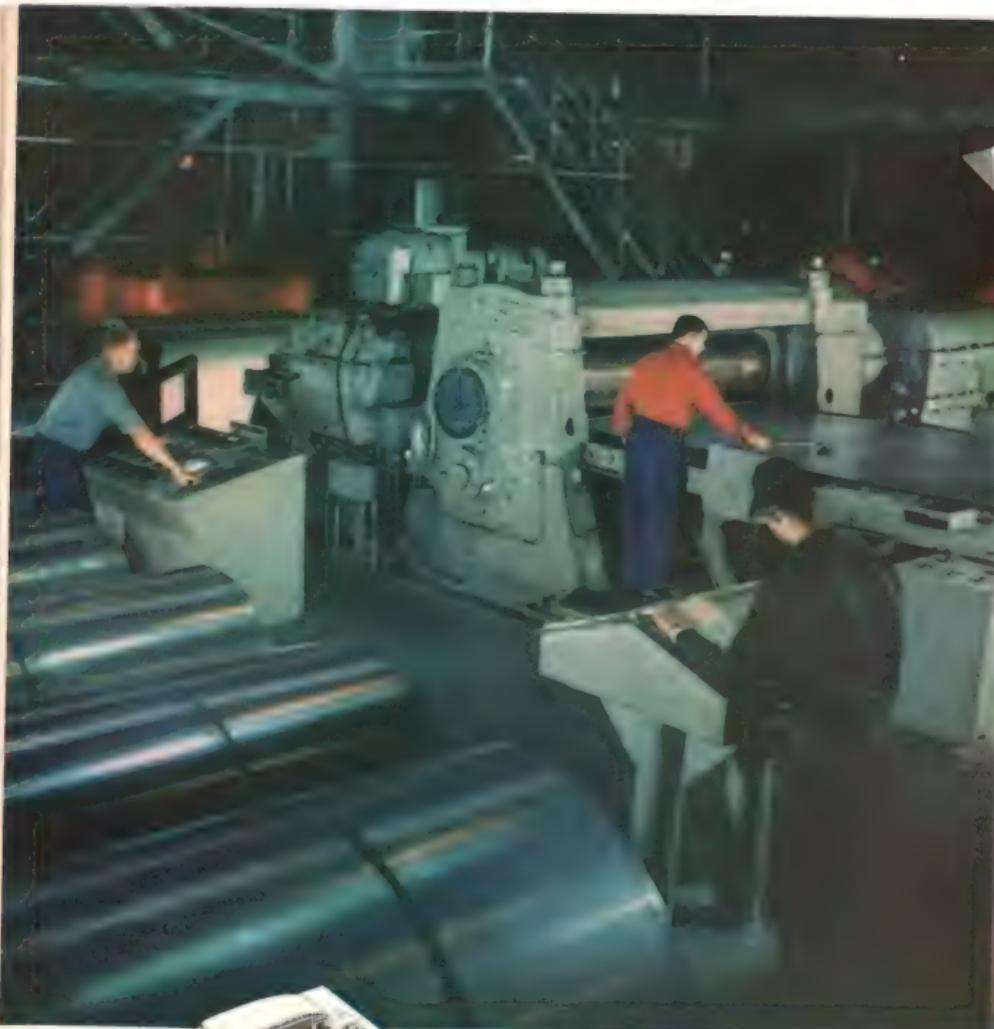
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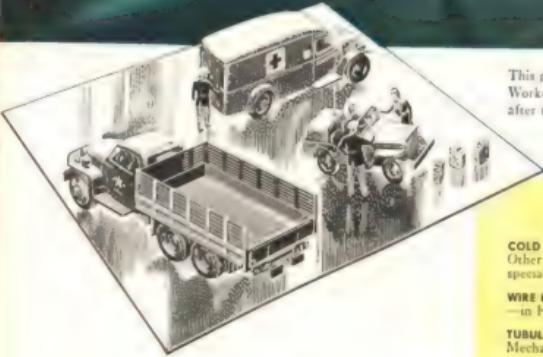
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This giant shear transforms coils of cold rolled steel into sheets. Workman in red shirt is stamping approval on inspected sheets after they come through the shear. *Photo by Art d'Orsay*

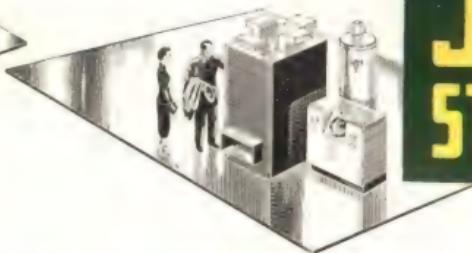
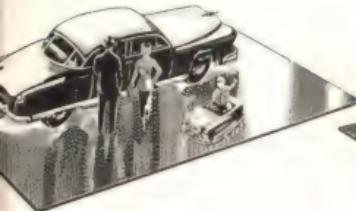


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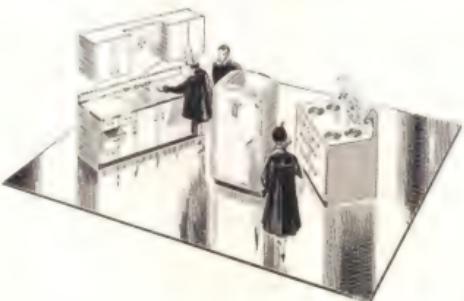
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MUSIC

"It Is Time"

The audience in Manhattan's Town Hall one night last week was prepared for an evening of fine lieder singing from Lotte Lehmann. When Soprano Lehmann remained standing in the curve of the piano at intermission, it was clear that she had something further on her mind. Said she: "This is my farewell recital in New York."

It was a surprise to all but a few of her friends. Some in the audience shouted "No! No!" German-born Lotte Lehmann, handsome, dignified, less than a fortnight away from her 63rd birthday, shook her head. "Don't argue with me. I started to sing in public in 1910. After 41 years of anxiety, nerves, strain and hard work, I think I deserve to take it easy. You know



World Wide

Lotte Lehmann
Her mirror told her.

that the Marschallin [the aging heroine of Richard Strauss's *Der Rosenkavalier*] has always been one of my favorite parts. The Marschallin looks into her mirror and says, 'It is time' . . . I look into my mirror and say 'It is time.' " She was ready to live year-round in her California home, follow her hobbies (pottery and painting) and do some teaching.

At the end of the program, Lotte Lehmann gave them an encore, Schubert's tribute to music itself, *An die Musik*. Before the last note, her voice broke and she covered her face with her hands.

Just Time Out

Arturo Toscanini is still bothered by the knee he injured in a fall 16 months ago. In a recent NBC Symphony concert, he favored the knee by conducting chiefly with his right hand, holding on to the podium railing with his left. Last week, on his doctor's advice, Conductor Toscanini, 83, let it be known that somebody



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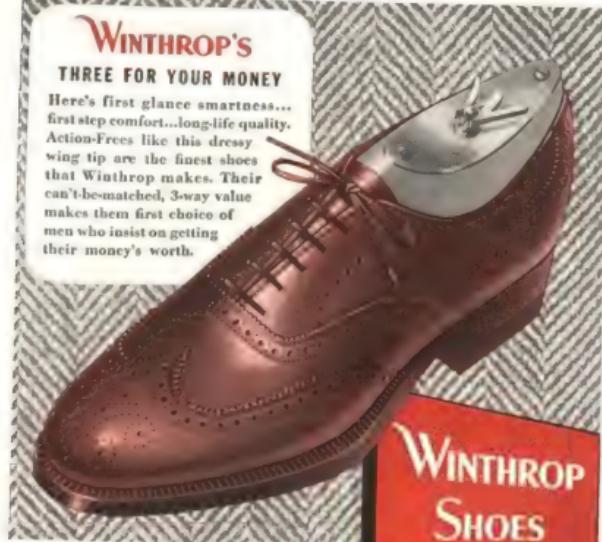
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else will conduct his last two NBC concerts, and that he himself is going to take a rest. But he is not retiring.

At his own final concert of the season, members of the small, invited Carnegie Hall audience wanted to break this year's Toscanini-broadcast rule against applause. Toscanini anticipated the thought, saw to it that the audience was given a special warning to stick to the rule. After the hour-long program of Debussy, Respighi and Elgar, he walked in silence, head bowed as usual, to his dressing room.

Friends had suggested to Toscanini that he might continue conducting from a chair, but his reply was a flat no. Instead, he is following his doctor's advice: a course of treatments for his knee in Philadelphia, then a recuperative rest, probably in Italy. His intention: to be back at work next fall.

New Voice

"At last opera has found a new golden voice," reads the *Billboard* ad for a new RCA Victor Red Seal record this week. The eminent critical authority behind the statement was Wagnerian Soprano Helen Traubel, but serious opera fans would do well to read the small type on the label. Traubel's plug was for her new duet partner, Jimmy Durante, a man whose voice has all the golden quality of metallurgic coke.

The idea of a record was a natural after two Traubel appearances with Durante on television (*TIME*, Dec. 11), in which she used her full Wagnerian range on the Durante specials, *A Real Piano Player* and *The Song's Gotta Come from the Heart*. The new record, now on its way to distributors, consists of the same songs done as duets. It is on Victor's classical label because Traubel's exclusive Red Seal contract prevents her from recording for any less elevated series. Says Traubel: "It's a pleasure to record with a great artiste whose voice sounds the same with bad needles."

American as Wampum

The U.S., which lacks Europe's state-supported ballet schools and its long-standing ballet tradition, is supposed to be a dim spot for the production of topflight classical ballerinas. Last week, watching Oklahoma-born Maria Tallchief dance with the vigorous young New York City Ballet Company, balleromaniacs could smile at that one. Combining gusto with flawless technique, Maria's performance in *Firebird* already ranks as one of the finest in present-day ballet; her other specialties, e.g., the Balanchine-Bizet *Symphony in C*, her *Pas de Deux* from *Sylvia*, and *Divertimento*, are danced with the style and confidence of a great prima ballerina. And, at 25, she has a lot of ballet ahead of her.

Onstage, Maria looks as regal and exotic as a Russian princess; offstage, she is as American as wampum and apple pie. The daughter of a full-blooded Osage Indian and a Kansas farm girl, Maria was sent off to dancing school by her mother, at five. It was the same era that produced Shirley

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Temple, but tap-dancing never interested Maria. At six, she was up on her toes, dancing to *The Stars & Stripes Forever*. Soon after, swathed in her mother's remodeled peach satin and ostrich feather negligée, she made a solo debut as the Glow Worm. Unlike a lot of other dancing moppets who never get beyond the Glow Worm stage, Maria and her younger sister Marjorie (now a principal dancer in the Marqués de Cuevas Grand Ballet) stuck to their toe shoes.

The family moved from Oklahoma to Los Angeles when Maria was nine, so that the girls could continue their studies. Maria became a favorite pupil of Bronislava Nijinska, sister of Vaslav Nijinsky. In 1942 she moved East, joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. There she was



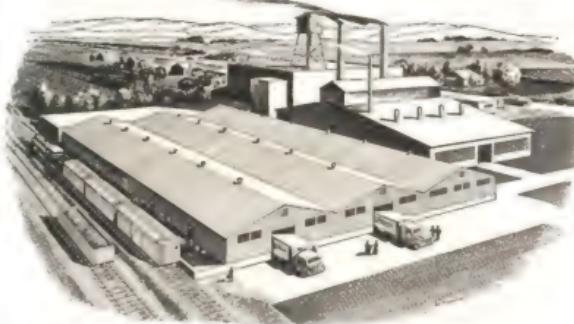
Eileen Derby—Graphic House

MARIA TALLCHIEF
She likes poker, too.

ected by Choreographer George Balanchine, who began casting her in his ballets, and married her. When he and Lincoln Kirstein organized the City Center company in 1948, he brought Maria along as a ballerina. Since then, with Russian-trained Balanchine to supply the polish, she has been shining more brightly each year.

Maria is America's ranking classical ballerina, but she lives the role American-style, without fits of backstage temper tantrums or expensive habits. "We're a group of young, everyday Americans who all get along," she says of the troupe. Separated from Balanchine since last fall, she now leases a three-room apartment with Dancer Linda Brown, another troupe member, her share of the housework and shopping. For relaxation she likes a good game of poker. Otherwise, says Maria, "I just like to dance."

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SPORT



REMORSE DAY FOR BASKETBALLERS WARNER, ROTH & SCHAF

The story was grimly familiar.

The Big Money

Big-time college basketball, the commercialized, Madison Square Garden variety, got another brutal kick in the teeth—the worst yet, a game already punchy from its own scandals. Three stars of the City College of New York team, national champions last year, were arrested for throwing games for money. They were All-America Forward Ed Warner, Center Ed Roman, Guard Al Roth. Arrested with them as "go-betweens" were Connie Schaff, a member of this year's New York University team, and Ed Gard, of last year's Long Island University team. Rounding out the little group was a hard-faced gambler and ex-convict (armed robbery) named Salvatore Tarto Sollazzo, 45, and his sidekick, Robert Sabbatini, 60.

The story, as Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan put it together this week, had a grimly familiar sound. Gambler Sollazzo, said Hogan, struck up an acquaintance with L.I.U.'s Ed Gard at a Catskill resort hotel last summer, entertained him "extensively." Then he put up his proposition: How about lining up some basketball friends of his, picking up some big, easy money by making games come out right for Gambler Sollazzo? Ed Gard agreed. So, when it was put up to them in turn, did Roth, Roman and Warner of C.C.N.Y. Schaff of N.Y.U. was willing, but, said Hogan, got turned down when he approached another N.Y.U. player, and became "relatively inactive."

Not so Al Roth, Ed Roman and All-America Ed Warner, said Hogan. They did their best for Gambler Sollazzo in three games in the Garden during December and January. C.C.N.Y., the heavy pre-game favorite each time, lost to Missouri (54-37), Arizona (41-38) and Boston College (63-59). Roth collected \$4,650, Roman

\$3,250 and Warner (who was out with injuries for one game) \$2,500. Ed Gard got commissions.

In police court for booking, the players seemed shamed and remorseful. That part of the story was grimly familiar, too. Said Prosecutor Hogan, whose men had been working on the case for seven weeks: "I fervently wish that any person who might be so tempted could have seen these stupid and dishonest young men as they admitted their guilt. Tears, remorse, self-reproach and scalding thoughts of the perpetual heartache and disgrace . . . all of this was too late."

There were more self-reproaches and tears to come. Two days later Hogan arrested three stars of this year's L.I.U. team, Sherman White, Leroy Smith and Adolph Bigos, on similar charges.

Top Men

The nation's two top milers, Don Gehrman and Fred Wilt, were primed last week to win their first national indoor titles at the A.A.U. track & field championships in Manhattan. Gehrman, who intended to run only in the 1,000-yd. event this time, never arrived; his plane was grounded in Milwaukee by bad weather. FBI-man Wilt, a New Yorker, had no such travel problems. He won the mile race (by 20 yds.) in 4:09.4. Other title winners:

THE REV. ROBERT RICHARDS, who vaulted 15 ft., the second time he has cleared that height in competition.

TOM BANE, Tufts College senior, who tossed the 35-lb. weight for a new meet record of 59 ft. 4½ in. (18½ in. short of the world record Bane set earlier in the week in a dual meet with Brown).

THE GEORGETOWN RELAY TEAM, which set a new meet record (7:36.8) in the two-mile relay.

The Bull Meets the Best

Jake LaMotta, middleweight champion of the world up to last week, is a stolid, truculent fighter with a good punch and a Gibraltar jaw. In 95 fights, deep-chested Jake has never been knocked off his feet. For this combination of qualities, Jake is nicknamed "The Bronx Bull." It was Jake's misfortune last week to defend his title for 13 rounds against Sugar Ray Robinson, the welterweight* champion, a man for whom no completely adequate nickname has yet been invented. Pound for pound, Sugar Ray is the best fighter now wearing gloves. Meeting him in Chicago Stadium, Jake the Bull had his finest hour, but it wasn't fine enough.

Jake's strategy was the only one he ever knew: wade in and throw punches. The difficulty was connecting solidly. Once in a while Jake landed a hard one, and in the fifth, with a heavy right, he drew blood from Sugar's nose and made his hair stand on end. But a lot of other LaMotta punches, good when they left the shoulder, found the elusive Sugar going away.

Meanwhile, Sugar's long left fist had been poking out, flush and regularly, into the solid features of Jake the Bull; Jake began to show signs of wear. In the ninth, Sugar turned loose his right. From then on, the question was not whether Jake could win but whether he could preserve

* Boxing divisions, with top weights: heavyweight, unlimited; light-heavyweight, 175 lbs.; middleweight, 160 lbs.; half-middleweight, 147 lbs.; lightweight, 138 lbs.; featherweight, 120 lbs.; bantamweight, 114 lbs.; flyweight, 110 lbs.



THIS CHAMPION, Boxer Bang Away of Siarra Crest, became top dog in the U.S. last week when he won the best-in-show award of Manhattan's Westminster Kennel Club. The award came to Bang Away just four days before his second birthday. He took it calmly; in his short life he had already won "bests" in 18 other shows.

Grants

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caribbean

• Business booms in Puerto Rico. Private capital has snapped up the new industries set up by the Puerto Rican Development Commission. The long-term tax moratorium has attracted nests of mainland-owned factories. Bacardi's huge Palo Seco plant nears completion. Housing developments are mushrooming, with prices in suburban San Juan just as fantastic as in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Breathtaking new mansions dot the exclusive Condado. But San Juan's most stimulating construction is year-old Caribe Hilton Hotel whose terrazzo loggia fountain, if not exactly what Ponce de Leon was seeking, is the next best thing to many a jaded U.S. businessman.

Host here is young (38) Frank Wangeman who won the envied Caribe post through able management of Hilton's Los Angeles Town House and New York Plaza. His most attractive asset is the patrician, fair-haired Salt Lake City beauty he won and wed en route. Marie Wangeman's impromptu parties, at which she may meet then introduce a hundred faces without asking a name, are marvels of competence.

Frequent guests are California's fabulous purveyor of exotic rum drinks, V. J. (Trader Vic) Bergeron and wife, who make periodic pilgrimages to swap recipes with Bacardi's and other local experts.

At a recent Wangeman soirée the old master created an exciting cocktail—the Suavecito* (little smooth one). Pedro and Guillermo Bacardi, guardians of Bacardi's vast Puerto Rican holdings, contend the Suavecito will never replace the classic Bacardi Cocktail, but admit V. J. Bergeron & Wife have left a mark bigger than their signature on the Caribe register.

—BY DON TAYER

*The Suavecito: 1½ oz. light Bacardi, dash lime juice, dash grenadine, ½ tsp. sugar, ½ oz. pineapple juice, preferably fresh. Mix in blender or shake.

THIS IS A **BACARDI** ADVERTISEMENT
BACARDI IMPORTS, INC., N. Y. RUM...86 AND 89 PROOF

his ten-year record of never having been knocked flat.

No Intervention. For Jake LaMotta, making the best fight of his plodding career, the eleventh and twelfth rounds were nightmares: Sugar Ray hit him with everything—jabs, hooks, straight rights, curving, underhand bolo punches—from the most varied locker of punches in boxing. Any ordinary fight would have been stopped by the referee in the eleventh, but Jake, truculently determined not to be counted out, had warned the referee beforehand not to intervene. At 2:04 of the 13th, as Robinson was beginning to show an obvious distaste for the one-sided slaughter, the referee stopped the fight. The finish found a pulp-faced vacant-eyed Jake LaMotta backed to the ropes and holding on—but still on his feet.

Jake's blonde wife Vicki, a top contender in the "Mrs. America" beauty con-



Courtesy Herald-American—International
VICKI & JAKE (AFTER THE FIGHT)
He had his finest hour.

test last year, was at the ringside, but could not watch the last two or three rounds. "I just put my head down and covered my face with my hands," she said. "I was glad when they stopped it."

No Pain. Sugar Ray's hair was mussed, but he was feeling no pain. He stepped to the microphone and made a perky little speech consisting entirely of a plug for the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund (he had just been appointed an honorary member).

At 29, the new middleweight champion isn't sure where his next fight is coming from. For one thing, there are no other middleweights around able to give him more than a good workout. Sugar's manager said something about matching his 155-lb. man against Joey Maxim, world light-heavyweight champion, who fights at 174.

Sugar was asked about this. "Look," said he, "I'm not lookin' toward nothin'. That's my manager talkin'."

But from the fan's standpoint, such a fight would have more appeal than anything else Sugar could do next. Promoters are already trying to line one up.



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SCIENCE

Bombers

Intercontinental bombers will have to fly fast and high, as well as far, if their crews are to get home again. The best the U.S. has at present is the B-52, but at least three more super-bombers are in the development stage.

A super-bomber, says the Air Force, must have a combat radius of 5,000 miles with a bombload of 10,000 lbs., should be able to hit 500 m.p.h. at 55,000 ft. It must carry guns and, perhaps, air-to-air guided missiles, too. But its principal defenses will be altitude and speed. Interceptors are faster than bombers, but if a bomber flies high enough and fast enough, a short-range interceptor has a hard time getting into range before its fuel is gone.

To meet these Air Force requirements, Boeing will offer its XB-52, believed to look much like its six-jet B-47 medium bomber, now in production. The XB-52 has wings swept back at a 35° angle, and eight turbojet engines.

Consolidated-Vultee's B-36F will not look much like the current B-36. Its wings will be swept back sharply and its tail surfaces will be radically redesigned. The engines will probably be six turboprops, but a design with twelve turboprops may be test-flown first. Expected speed: 550 m.p.h. at 55,000 ft.

Latest to be described* is the Douglas 1211-J, which will look rather like its rivals, with the same swept-back wings. Its turboprop engines are expected to push it at 500 m.p.h. at 50,000 ft. If the turboprops are not ready, the 1211-J will probably start off with the giant turbopets that are just coming into production.

None of the new heavies will be in production for some time. In the meantime, the far-ranging B-36, speeded up by four additional jet engines (which give it more than 435 m.p.h. at 45,000 ft.), will remain the U.S. weapon for intercontinental missions.

Diamond Rival

In some respects, the new "diamonds" made of titania (titanium dioxide) are better than the real thing.† Last week three advertisements in the New York Times Magazine offered cut stones "more brilliant than diamonds" at prices ranging from \$10 to \$16 a carat (a price of first-grade white diamonds: about \$1.100 for a one-carat stone). One ad suggested: "A handsome engagement ring made of our remarkable gem presented to any girl will win her devotion. The hundreds of

* By Aviation Week, which sometimes annoys the Air Force by describing airplanes that remain on the secret list long after they are being talked about in West Coast bars.

† Synthetic sapphires and rubies are made artificially of aluminum oxide, are therefore the same chemically as their natural counterparts. Natural diamonds consist of carbon, so gems of titanium dioxide cannot be called "synthetic diamonds."



IT TAKES TWINE TO WRAP UP THE NEWS

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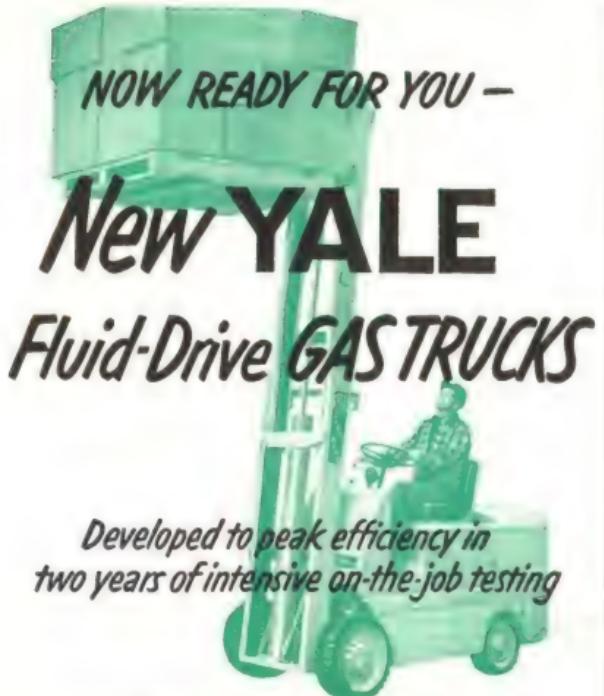
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dollars saved will go far toward building a permanent home."

Titanium dioxide is found in nature in black or brown crystals known to mineralogists as "rutile." When the pure oxide, finely powdered, is fed through an oxy-acetylene flame, it collects in a solid, carrot-shaped "boule." At first the boule is black, but careful heating turns it to a very faint yellow, the color of good-quality "Cape diamonds." Stones of almost any color, including blue, green and deep yellow, can be made by doctoring the oxide with small amounts of impurities.

Titania's close resemblance to diamonds is due to its index of refraction, i.e., its ability to bend light rays. This property makes a stone glitter. Diamond's index of refraction is extremely high: 2.42. Titania's index is higher: 2.62 to 2.90. Even more important is its "dispersion," i.e., its ability to break white light into rainbow colors. Diamond disperses light twice as much as common glass does, but titania disperses it seven times as much. So far, titania cannot be made absolutely white, (many valuable diamonds are not white, either), and it will never rival diamond in hardness.

Those who cherish diamonds because of their high cost (owing to the tight control of the South African diamond monopoly) will not welcome the development of titania. But in sparkle and "fire," it surpasses its rival and may force the merchandisers of genuine diamonds to warn their customers against too much "fire."

Radio Eye

Keeping an eye on the stars for navigation purposes is an old Navy custom. Last week the Navy announced that it has nearly completed a radio telescope to watch stars in another way. The reflector, an aluminum "dish" 50 feet in diameter and weighing 14 tons, is supported by a mounting made for a 5-in. gun. It will watch the sky from the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

The apparatus is designed to detect radiation from outer space in three wave lengths: 3, 10, and 30 centimeters. All these penetrate the atmosphere, which is opaque to all other waves except those in the neighborhood of visible light.

No one can be sure as yet what the new telescope will see in the sky. When tuned to 30-cm. waves, it may be able to pick out individual "flares" on the sun, which are believed to send out short radio waves as well as sharp bursts of light and ultraviolet. Such information should help in long-range weather predicting and in forecasting solar effects that interfere with radio communication.

So far, no radio telescope has detected waves shorter than 60 cm. that come from the depths of space beyond the sun. The mysterious "radio stars" (TIME, April 24) have been picked up only on wave lengths much longer than the Navy will use. This does not prove that they send out no shorter waves. Perhaps the new precision-built, delicately sensitive telescope will find new constellations of stars that shine by radio "light."

YALE
MATERIALS
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Last year the automobile industry built an average of 27,000 cars and trucks every working day.

This represents a miracle of timing the flow of parts and components from thousands of suppliers the country over.

The size of the task may be judged from the part The Budd Company takes in this precise and delicate schedule.

Every day Budd must produce and deliver more than two hundred and sixty-seven freight car loads of automobile, truck and highway trailer parts . . . roofs, frames, doors, hoods, decks, panels, wheels, hubs, drums—a cataract of steel which merges with countless others on final assembly lines.

The all-steel automobile body was the first of many Budd developments, which have included the steel automobile wheel, the all-stainless steel railway passenger car, the railway disc brake, and, in a number of cases, the tools and processes with which to make them. The Budd Company, Philadelphia, Detroit, Gary.

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RADIO & TV

People v. Best People

After listening for more than a quarter-century to BBC, Britons are not sure that it is the best possible. According to a Gallup poll, 52% of Britain's men in the street think the BBC monopoly a bad thing; 65% think BBC might be better if it had a broadcasting competitor.

The London *Economist*, noting the fact that the high-domed Beveridge Committee just last month recommended that BBC keep its broadcast monopoly, commented: "The argument about monopoly in radio is not ended; it is just beginning... This is clearly a matter on which the people and the Best People think differently."

Parallels & Irony

To "help clarify the present by examining the past," the MARCH OF TIME dipped this week into a 16-year backlog of M.O.T. films to put on a 26-week TV series called *March of Time Through the Years*. Cooperatively sponsored by leading U.S. banks, the show is telecast in Manhattan by station WJZ-TV (Fri. to p.m.) and at varying times and days in other cities.

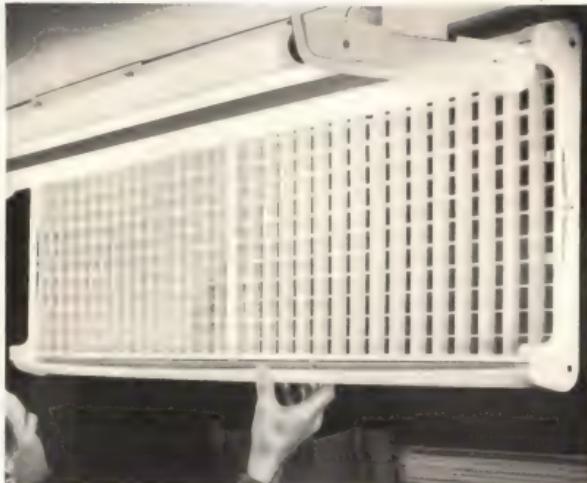
For its first program, "Newsfronts of War—1940," M.O.T. compares the crisis climate of 1939 with today. At intervals, the filmed account of Nazi blitzkrieg and Japanese aggression in China is broken for discussion, by commentator John Daly and Guest Correspondents David Douglas Duncan and Manfred Gottfried, of the ironies and parallels of contemporary history. An outstanding parallel: world peace, threatened by the 1939 Soviet-Nazi pact, is similarly threatened in 1951 by the Soviet-Red China pact.

Through the Years will not be all solemnity and heavy fare. Appropriate panels will also take up the problems of teenage girls, the beauty industry, U.S. music. M.O.T.'s television unit has plans for a ballet show (to be filmed in Paris), an afternoon program for women, a series of dramatized incidents from U.S. history, e.g., the attempt to impeach President Andrew Johnson, M.O.T.'s first series, the 26-week, prize-winning *Crusade in Europe*, is currently making its third successive TV run. In preparation for fall issue: a TV version of the war with Japan, *Crusade in the Pacific*.

From the Old Country

In less than two years, an immigrant Norwegian family has climbed from TV obscurity to the top ten in national ratings. In its successful rise, *Mama* (Fri. 8 p.m., CBS) has never once raised its voice, stood on its head, or mugged to a studio audience, as do most of its competitors.

If there is nothing earth-shaking about the Hanson family, there is nothing inconsequential either. The scripts, by Writer Frank Gabrielson, are often touchingly realistic. Son Nels (Dick Van Patten),



Louvers of the Skylouver unit molded of Lustrex by Bernard Edward Co. for Electro Manufacturing Corp., both Chicago.

Light (weight) champ licks habit-itis*

Monsanto's Lustrex styrene plastic again takes the "im" out of impossible.

Louvers like these...once made of other materials...are now molded of Lustrex in one-piece—stronger, more durable for ease of handling and maintenance...translucent for highest lighting efficiency.

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Your customers know that variable speed improves machine performance. Don't limit your product with fixed speeds. Varidrive will give it any and all speeds. Varidrive can be easily incorporated as an integral part of your product. It increases ease of operation. It enables your machine to produce at whatever speed is best for each job. Adopt Varidrive for increased demand and accelerated sales.

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pushed too hard by family pride, is shown cheating in an exam for grades to impress his parents. Mama herself, expertly played by Actress Peggy Wood, is human enough to get in a temper just because she's having a bad day. Earnest, bumbling father Lars (Judson Laire), who often wears his head, as well as his heart, on his sleeve, can be as calamitously wrong in business as over an old sweetheart.

Though *Mama* sometimes looks at the ruder aspects of life, it still sees them through a romantic haze. Things seldom go absolutely right; they never go irrevocably wrong. For most of *Mama*'s big, fond audience, the family favorite is pigtailed Dagmar, caught at just the right note of sentiment and practicality by nine-year-old Robin Morgan. In theory, each *Mama* episode takes up a different member of the family; in practice, Robin



PEGGY WOOD & ROBIN MORGAN
Father's head is on his sleeve.

often steals the show. Producer Carol Irwin observes with awe that radio-trained Robin has somehow developed a "wonderful sense of timing."

Mama and its sponsor, Maxwell House Coffee, have one of the few happy commercial marriages in television. The fragile mood of each show builds steadily without being split down the middle by TV's most distressing habit: the long-winded advertising plug. The commercials are blended skillfully into family coffee klatches at the beginning and end of each program.

The TV show's distinguished ancestry includes Kathryn Forbes' bestselling novel, *Mama's Bank Account*, John Van Druten's Broadway hit, *I Remember Mama*, and the movie based on the play. But Producer Irwin and Director Ralph Nelson have not borrowed a single episode from the play and novel. They prefer to concentrate on the basic characters, the locale (San Francisco) and the period (early 1900s). Since the program



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CHICAGO TOOL & ENGINEERING CO., Inc.
8370 South Chicago Ave., Chicago 17, Ill.

TIME, FEBRUARY 26, 1951

started, there has been only one major cast change. A spare kinescope (television recording), kept handy in case one of the principals should be taken ill, has never been used.

War Model

Because they are low on the priority list for critical materials, TV manufacturers have been desperately searching for metallic substitutes or short cuts. RCA is contributing a 90% saving in the use of cobalt by developing an electrostatic picture tube and redesigning loudspeakers. In Washington last week, enterprising Philco became the first manufacturer to demonstrate a new-model wartime TV set that saves 26% in copper, 51% in ferrite, 58% in silicon steel, 68% in aluminum, 15% in nickel, and eliminates entirely the use of the critical alloy, Alnico No. 5.

Philco's set, scheduled for mass production by summer, performs as well as the pre-Korea models and will cost "approximately" the same. One possible drawback: the substitute materials may cut down on the life expectancy of the new sets. More serious for U.S. set owners who have to replace old parts: the new substitute materials may not always work in old-model sets.

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Feb. 23. Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Metropolitan Opera (Sat. 2 p.m., ABC). *Der Rosenkavalier*, with Stevens, Steber, Baum.

NBC Symphony (Sat. 6:30 p.m., NBC). Soloist: Violinist Joseph Szigeti.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 1 p.m., CBS). All-Russian program.

Theatre Guild on the Air (Sun. 8:30 p.m., NBC). *Father of the Bride*, with Spencer Tracy, Elizabeth Taylor, Jean Bennett.

Kings Row (Mon. 3:15 p.m., CBS). New series based on the Henry Bellamann novel.

Red Cross Rally (Tues. 10:30 p.m., all radio & TV networks). President Truman, Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Judy Garland.

NBC Presents (Wed. 10:30 p.m., NBC). Conrad Aiken's *Mr. Arcularis*.

Hallmark Playhouse (Thurs. 9:30 p.m., CBS). Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in *Monsieur Beaucaire*.

Screen Directors' Playhouse (Thurs. 10 p.m., NBC). Joan Crawford in *The Damned Don't Cry*.

TELEVISION

Ford Theater (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). Henry Hull in *The Golden Mouth*.

Your Show of Shows (Sat. 9 p.m., NBC). Fred Allen.

Lux Video Theater (Mon. 8 p.m., CBS). *The Irish Drifter*, with Pat O'Brien. **Studio One** (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). Ilona Massey in *The Ambassadors*.

Prudential Family Playhouse (Tues. 8 p.m., CBS). *Ruggles of Red Gap*, with Cyril Ritchard, Glenda Farrell, Walter Abel.



Seat your \$25,000 secretary on nothing but the best . . . for less than 2¢ a day

In a 10-year period, you will invest a minimum of \$25,000 per office employee in fixed expense—salary, floor space and overhead. Isn't it good business to invest a few cents a day more in office modernization—to improve employee morale, productivity and health—not to mention savings in time and effort, and the increased prestige of a better looking office?

GF Metal Business Furniture may be amortized in ten years. On that basis, the cost of completely refurbishing your office, with all the GF chairs, desks and files you need—the finest furniture that money can buy—will be less than \$50 per employee per year. The amortized cost of a Goodform Aluminum Adjustable Chair for your secretary, for example, is less than 2 cents a day.

The demand for GF Metal Business Furniture is currently greater than the supply. However, now is the time to plan the modernization of your office on a long range program. Call the local GF Branch or Dealer to help you. You will be surprised how profitable an investment that could be. The General Fireproofing Company, Dept. 59, Youngstown 1, Ohio.

GENERAL FIREPROOFING



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DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD*

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"...AND WE GOTTA KEEP OUT OF THE STREET!"

FRANKIE is doing a good job of briefing his brand-new F pup on the dangers that lurk in the street. But—he might overlook them *himself* when they go out to play!

That's why you should drive extra carefully through areas where children play—and why you should carry adequate automobile insurance—including safe limits of liability—with sound, nationally recognized Hardware Mutuals.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

CORPORATIONS

100 Years of Dividends

When Boston's famed old Pepperell Manufacturing Co. mailed out a \$1.25 first-quarter dividend to its 5,600 stockholders last week, it joined the select group of U.S. companies which have paid a dividend every year for a century. Moreover, with all four of its textile weaving mills (sheets, blankets, denim, etc.) booked solid, and with a tidy \$4,000,000 profit on fiscal 1950's sales of \$66 million, Chairman William Amory, 81, could report that Pepperell's future looked as promising as its past.

Stockholders could hardly ask for more. Pepperell was founded by Samuel Batchelder, a Yankee engineer who had built one of the early American textile mills. He issued 2,000 shares of stock at \$500 apiece, but had his troubles marketing them: investors were so dubious that it took six years to sell all the securities. Since then, each share has grown by splits to 105 shares, worth \$7,800, has paid \$14.00 in dividends. Total gain on each original share: \$21,300, or 426%.

How to Grow Faster

"Anything making animals grow faster is almost certain to reduce their price." With this consumer-conscious observation, President Dwight Joyce of Cleveland's Glidden Co. last week began promoting a new product to make animals grow faster—and, possibly, to reduce the price of food. The product: "ABC and X" animal feed, which contains waste fish products and secret antibiotic drugs that help animals to get more nourishment from their food. The new feed, said Joyce, will make turkeys grow bigger, speed up the growth of chickens 5% to 20%, pigs 20% (until they reach 100 lbs.).

Glidden is not primarily in the feed business; it is one of the biggest U.S. paint companies. But last week President Joyce planned to be in the feed business in a big way, helped by a nationwide ad campaign plugging his new feed with the slogan: "Grow faster with Glidden."

Soybeans & Sex. It was just such enthusiasm to launch non-paint products that had made Glidden grow as fast as an ABC-and-X-fed shoat. In 33 years, Glidden has expanded from a \$2,500,000-a-year paint company into a \$100 million-a-year concern with 37 plants in the U.S. and Canada. It turns out hundreds of products, ranging from bug poison to salad dressing, from lacquer to sex hormones. In the past two years, Glidden's new products have included a quick-drying paint (Spred Satin), sweetened coconut shreds that stay fresh until used, silicone enamel (a cross between porcelain and plastic used for washing machines, refrigerators, etc.), and a long-keeping commercial shortening for cooking. The latest project: an economical way to extract Cortisone from soybeans.



Myron Ehrenberg—Scope for Fortune
ADRIAN D. JOYCE

His little pig eats secrets.

This odd assortment of products was born out of a research technique which President Joyce describes as "pre-meditated accident." Says he: "We're always running experiments and making combinations of things to see what they'll do." Ten years ago, for example, Glidden experimented with "fish stick water," the watery residue left after the oil is pressed out of fish (for meal), to see what it would do. The result was ABC and X.

Oil & Oleo. The man chiefly responsible for Glidden's expansion into non-paint fields is 50-year-old Dwight Joyce's father, Adrian D. Joyce, who at 78 is still active as chairman of the board. A successful businessman at 45, father Adrian quit his job as sales manager for the Sherwin-Williams [paint] Co. to form a syndicate to buy Cleveland's little Glidden Varnish Co. for \$2,500,000. In three years, he picked up eleven more paint companies, strategically spotted through the nation.

To assure himself raw materials, Joyce bought a linseed oil plant, a lead plant and a zinc mine, and built a turpentine and rosin distiller. Everything he did led to something else. The crushing season for linseed oil lasted only six months; to keep his plant busy the rest of the year, Joyce started crushing coconut oil from copra. Since the best market for coconut oil was in food products, he bought up seven food companies, including E. R. Durkee & Co. (spices, Worcestershire sauce, mayonnaise and oleomargarine).

When Joyce found that the Germans were using soybean oil in paint, he built a soybean processing plant, used the oil himself and sold the meal to animal-feed manufacturers. To develop new soybean products, Joyce hired Dr. Percy Julian, a Negro chemist from DePauw University. The choice was good; Julian was the first to mass-produce sex hormones from soybeans successfully, gained further fame in World War II by developing a fire-fighting foam to smother gasoline and oil fires.

Through the years, Joyce plowed profits (which hit \$8,600,000 last year) back into the company, has paid dividends continuously since 1933. This week, son Dwight had more good news for stockholders. In the first quarter of its fiscal year, said he, Glidden's sales hit \$57.1 million for a net of \$2,600,000. Says Dwight: "Right now, both our paint and food divisions are going full blast . . . If times are bad and paint becomes a luxury to some people, they still have to eat, and they will be more inclined to eat margarine than butter."

GOODS & SERVICES

New Ideas

Dream Car. Buick's experimental "dream car," the two-seater convertible XP-300, was unveiled at Chicago's auto show last week. Designed by General Motors' Chief Engineer Charles A. Chayne, the car has an aluminum body only 39 inches high at the cowl (53.4 in. with the top up), blue leather seats, safety belts, padded crash board, hydraulic engine hood and jacks. The engine is a super-



BUICK'S XP-300 (DESIGNER CHAYNE AT WHEEL)
Safety belts and crash boards.

• "you name it... I helped make it!"



Glue for disposable dishware

Why nary a drip as I sip? Glue! Moisture-resistant glue. That seals in ice cream sodas, steaming coffee, milk. In cups, containers and straws. Glue that must be non-toxic, colorless, odorless. That provides a high-speed bond that's as strong as the toughest paper; as flexible as the thinnest. Unusual? Not in the least!

• "you name it... I helped make it!" Look around a drug-store. There isn't a single item that doesn't require at least one, and sometimes eight types of glue in its making, labeling, packaging, shipping. The NATIONAL touch is everywhere. Glue applied through imaginative research and service. To every item of daily life.

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charged 300-h.p. V-8 which weighs only 500 lbs. (250 lbs. less than Buick's current 152-h.p. engine), and runs at high speeds on a mixture of alcohol and gasoline fed from dual fuel tanks. Car's top speed: 150 m.p.h.

30 to 1. Dow Chemical Co. was getting ready to open the country's first continuous-rolling mill for magnesium sheets used for planes, machinery, etc. The 100-million-pound-a-year plant, at Madison, Ill., will increase U.S. output of magnesium sheet, formerly rolled by hand-operated presses, by 30 times.

Cooks' Lure. General Motors' Frigidaire Division brought out a new electric range with an oven that can cook different foods at different temperatures at the same time. The "Wonder Oven" has an upper and lower compartment, with individual heating units, separated by an insulated sliding door. For big roasters, the ovens can be merged into one. Price: \$364.75.

CONTROLS

Cotton Chaos

In the nation's cotton exchanges last week, it was quiet enough to hear a weevil nibbling a boll. In Manhattan, New Orleans and Chicago, cotton traders stayed home; in Memphis, the cotton exchange's big quotation board was bare, and brokers sat around their Front Street offices playing gin rummy and dominoes. Cotton mills held their goods off the market, refusing to bid even on military contracts until they got at least a faint inkling of the score. In four weeks, the marketing system of the U.S. cotton industry had been slowly paralyzed by the price freeze.

The freeze, the cotton exchanges agreed, was unworkable. It left the price of cotton on the farm uncontrolled, but put ceilings on all cotton after it is shipped to the gin. Since the futures exchanges deal in contracts on ginned cotton, that meant that every trader had to compute his own ceiling (*i.e.*, the highest price paid during the Dec. 10-Jan. 25 period). The exchanges had no way of helping to keep track of those innumerable ceilings, or enforcing them; hence they closed down. With both spot and futures markets closed, the cotton mills could not buy the cotton they would need in the months to come; neither could they "hedge" against price changes, compute their costs.

Freeze Squeeze. Cotton men had one solution: drop the price freeze on all cotton below the mill level. In this, the powerful congressional cotton bloc concurred. Tennessee's Senator Kenneth McKellar led a group of 17 cotton Senators to the White House to demand that gin cotton be freed as well as farm cotton. Their argument was that the freeze would actually force prices up by keeping down production and encouraging merchants to upgrade their cotton to get better prices. Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan, who wants a 60% boost in cotton production this year (from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000 bales), agreed.

But Price Boss Mike DiSalle brushed



1. Judicial Jim, a jovial judge and man of many talents, said: "I have heard that Statler's great, but my judicial balance insists I see the evidence, and judge by personal test if Statler *really* makes me feel I really am a guest."



2. The judge examined Statler's room, then tried the famous bed. "Eight hundred thirty-seven springs impress this court," he said. "They're mighty soft; when I lie down results are soporific. And judging by how well I sleep, my verdict is—*terrific!*"



3. "Now what's the case for Statler's bath? Let's judge it on the spot. The tub I see is sparkling clean, the water's always hot, plus stacks of towels snowy-white, and piles of soap as well. The evidence all points one way, my verdict is—it's *sweell!*"



4. "It's time to judge the Statler food," said Jim. "Just watch me try it! They've everything that's sure to please most everybody's diet. And Statler chefs know just the way to cook my favorite dishes. I've eaten up the evidence . . . my verdict is—*delicious!*"



5. "One major bit of evidence is Statler's swell location. It's close to business, shows, and shops, and near the railroad station. No wonder travelers all agree, when judging where to stay, 'Our verdict is—Stay Statler . . . it's tops in every way!'"



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ANOTHER GREAT NEW STATLER—LOS ANGELES
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I met New England



...when my best customer spoke frankly

"Jim," he said, "we've done business together for twenty years, but you're up against a squeeze play this time."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, here's how it looks to me," he replied. "Those young competitors of yours are out after business in New England. They know, just as you do, that this is a rich, important, fast-growing market, but they've been smart enough to go after it by building a plant right in the center of it and you haven't."

"They're offering us better service, quicker deliveries. Their line's already showing the perfection New England's famous for because they're using New England's skilled labor — and you know that's tops. They're in and out of New England's great research institutions every day and that alone is an advantage that could put them out front and keep them there. They'll be the ones we'll be doing business with, unless . . ."

"Unless I get smart too," I interrupted.

"Well, I just thought I'd mention it," he said. "It's worth thinking about. Particularly when you realize that in a single year more than 5,000 new enterprises and industrial buildings have started in New England!"

It was something to think about. It's got me a new warehouse in New England already. And when my new plant's up, I'm going to make it something for my competitors to think about too.

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Mass.

away these arguments. To him, the vaunted "delicate mechanism" of the cotton futures market is just a device to enable speculators and middlemen to get rich. Production would not be cut by the freeze, he said, because farmers could make good money with cotton at 45¢ a lb. (the pre-freeze U.S. price). Without a freeze, he added, prices would rise from 20% to 30%, and speculators would profit.*

Show How. Cotton men thought the market would stabilize again if a big new crop comes in. After all, they said, cotton was uncontrolled during World War II and rose only 3¢ a lb. Mike DiSalle spotted the flaw in that argument: during the war there was a cotton surplus; now there is a shortage.

Last week DiSalle proposed a new formula. He suggested a freeze of all cotton prices (based on an average gin price of 45.77¢) from the farm right up to finished goods, and tossed it to Harry Truman for a decision. Said he: "I am going to fight this thing through." DiSalle had good reason for his stubbornness. Raw cotton would set a pattern for meat, metals and almost every other basic commodity. If raw cotton were freed of all controls, as the cotton men wanted, DiSalle knew that he would have little hope of controlling the other basic commodities. Without such control, there was no hope of holding the retail price line.

AVIATION

Up from the Mailbags

On a dusty airport outside Detroit one February day in 1926, Henry Ford braced himself against a cutting wind, and lifted a sack of mail to a goggled pilot in an open-cockpit Stout monoplane. The engine roared, and the little 100-m.p.h. plane lurched down the runway and took off for Cleveland, 91 miles away. It was the first flight of airmail under the recently passed Kelly Act. To airmen, it was the beginning of commercial aviation in the U.S. Until then, the U.S. Army and a few private operators had flown the mail for the Post Office Department on a spotty basis. The Kelly Act turned over the job entirely to private airline companies. With that guarantee of basic revenue, fly-by-night little companies (which usually flew by day) scrambled to cash in, and the new industry took off.

Last week, as the U.S. aviation industry celebrated the 25th anniversary of the first flight, a Capital Airlines 300-m.p.h. Constellation made a sentimental journey with 38 passengers over the same 237-mile route. The flight symbolized the growth of aviation to a billion-dollar U.S. enterprise, with 1,542 planes which fan out over 170,000 miles of routes to every corner of the nation. At peak flying hours (5 to 6 p.m.), an average of more than 300 scheduled airliners is aloft, with some 21,000 people aboard. Day & night there is one take-off or landing of a domestic scheduled airliner on an average of every

* In foreign markets last week, cotton was selling at 75¢ to 8¢ a lb.



BOEING 40



FORD TRI-MOTOR



CURTISS CONDOR

Earnings up, accidents down, eight seconds. Last year 17,162,000 passengers rode the U.S. airways, compared to only 5,782 in 1926.

Growing Pains. The airlines' early passengers were a hardy lot. Bundled in leather flying suits and fur-lined helmets, they rode singly in open de Havilland-4 cockpits atop piles of mail sacks, or crammed side by side in a cubbyhole in front of the pilot of the Boeing 40.

Gradually, the planes improved. Ford's famed Tri-Motor appeared with a cabin with room for 16. In 1929 came the crate-like, twin-engine Curtiss Condor, a 21-place goliath, followed in a few years by Douglas' famed DC-3.

In 1938, out of the confusion of airlines and routes, the Civil Aeronautics Authority began to bring order: two years later the Civil Aeronautics Board was created, began standardizing fares, assigning routes, and applying a new mail-pay formula to spread subsidy payments. To date, subsidies and mail pay (there is no way to break them down) have totaled \$524 million.

Lusty Giant. Last year the combined net operating income of the 16 big trunk lines was \$51 million, a 50% gain over the 1939 figure. Profits are headed still higher this year (TIME, Feb. 12). Fatal accidents have dropped from 28 per 100 million passenger-miles in 1930 to 1.3 in 1949 (v. .08 for railroads and 2.0 for autos and taxis). Air travel accounted for

2.9% of intercity passengers carried by public carriers in the U.S. in 1950 (v. 37.1% for trains and 60% for buses) and 11.5% of the total passenger-miles racked up. But, said CAB Vice Chairman Oswald Ryan last week, "Air transportation has not been brought within reach of the masses of people of limited means." Until it is, the U.S. commercial aviation industry will not really have come of age.

HIGH FINANCE

Willie's Million

Back in 1936, an entrepreneur named Willie Moretti decided to go into the laundry business. For a mere \$3,000, he bought the U.S. Linen Supply Co., Inc. in Paterson, N.J. Willie had one handicap; he was an ex-convict. But he had assets to offset it: he had known Al Capone socially, and Frank Costello himself had been best man at Willie's wedding.

With such friends, Willie was bound to influence people. Before long, he had built up a tidy trade servicing hotels, restaurants and bars with uniforms, towels, linens, etc. Moreover, Willie proved so good at horse-betting and other enterprises that by the time the Kefauver Crime Investigating Committee called him last December he could boast of owning a \$400,000 house in Deal, N.J., a \$45,000 house in Hasbrouck Heights, N.J., a Cadillac, a Lincoln, and \$30,000 just kept around the house for spending money (*TIME*, Dec. 25). Last week Willie proved that he had not lost his golden touch. To Manhattan's Central Coat, Apron & Supply Co. he sold U.S. Linen and three subsidiaries. The price: more than \$1,000,000. With the proceeds, it was announced, Willie is buying a large Florida hotel for his three daughters.

GOLD

Flight from the Dollar

As the *Queen Elizabeth* was loading in Manhattan last week, U.S. Customs officers were notified that an automobile about to be put aboard had a curious sag in the rear. Peering beneath, they found 340 lbs. of gold, worth \$10,000, strapped under the fenders. They arrested the owner on charges of trying to smuggle the gold out of the U.S.

All over the world, gold smuggling has become a big business. In Hong Kong last week, British authorities seized \$24,500 worth of smuggled gold on a plane from Manila. At London's airport three weeks ago, inspectors found an 18-year-old Indian girl with \$5,600 worth hidden under her sari. In India, which bans gold imports without license, air smugglers were reported dropping gold by parachute and landing small gold-laden planes in remote clearings. This craze for gold was reflected in Wall Street last week where speculators snatched up gold-mining stocks (e.g., Dome and Homestake), giving them a rise of as much as 3 points. Despite the Treasury's denials, speculators were betting the official \$35-an-ounce price of gold, frozen since 1934, would soon be raised.

Since the Korean war, there has been a

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tremendous increase in the world demand for gold. Last June, most of the free world, thanks largely to Marshall Plan funds, was close to stabilizing its currencies. Gold hoarders had begun to convert the hidden metal into hard currencies; the price of gold in both free and black markets had dropped close to the official \$35 rate (TIME, June 19).

But war in Asia and U.S. inflation brought a flight from the dollar. By last week, the price of gold in free markets had soared to \$42 in Paris, Zurich and Tangier, to \$55 in Hong Kong, to \$50 in Bombay. London's *Economist* estimated that in 1950 \$720 million in gold (more than 85% of world production) had gone either into hiding or commercial use. Actually, much of the "commercial" gold (for jewelry, etc.) had gone to hoarders. The International Monetary Fund permits South Africa, world's biggest gold producer, to sell part of its production at a premium in such semi-fabricated "commercial" gold (e.g., "gold rope" for jewelers). But it can be quickly smelted down in places like Tangier or Zurich into the small, easily transported 2.2-lb. gold bars, which have become the world's favorite form of hoarding. In France alone, bankers estimated that more than \$4.5 billion in gold was hidden away—equal to about one-fifth of the total left in Fort Knox.

Fort Knox's own reserves have been dwindling. A year ago they stood at \$24.3 billion. By last week they had fallen by more than \$2 billion. France, Britain and other countries, with an improved balance of trade, had drawn off much of it—a healthy development for world trade. But the Treasury and the Fund suspected that much of this gold had not gone to support currencies but to hoarders.

Though most of the world's free nations have abandoned the gold standard, the world itself has not. As long as U.S. inflation continues, the world will continue to devalue the U.S. dollar and increase the pressure to raise the price of gold.

INDUSTRY

On the Move

Among big new defense orders placed last week:

¶ General Motors' Buick Division got a \$25 million contract to tool up to produce the British-designed J-65 Sapphire jet engine (TIME, Oct. 16) for U.S. fighters. The actual engine order (amount not revealed) is the biggest single defense contract ever received by Buick.

¶ G.M.'s Chevrolet Division got the first installment of its biggest defense order: a contract to produce jet engines for the Air Force. Production site: an idle plant at Tonawanda, N.Y., where Chevrolet turned out 60,766 Pratt & Whitney radial engines during World War II.

¶ Packard Motor Car Co. got a \$20 million contract to make diesel engines (135 h.p. to 800 h.p.) for the Navy.

¶ General Electric Co. announced that it will build a \$15 million plant near Utica, N.Y., to produce radar equipment and other electronic goods for the military.

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TEN years ago, as our country mobilized for defense, the building industry was faced with the tremendous problem of providing shelter for the army of workers and fighting men. Shelter was provided—but only after periods of acute housing shortage in critical areas.

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PERSONNEL

The Two Bills

In Milwaukee's Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., Bill Roberts and Bill Johnson are known by everybody as "The Two Bills." Reason: they were scarcely ever apart on their way up the executive ladder; both had become members of the 104-year-old company's executive committee.

Last week the Two Bills got new jobs: William A. Roberts, 53, became president of Allis-Chalmers, to succeed the late Walter Geist (TIME, Feb. 12), and William C. Johnson, 48, became executive vice president.

Missouri-born, farm-bred Bill Roberts went to Allis-Chalmers as a salesman in 1924, fresh from the Springfield (Mo.) Business College and a position with a



Bob Boyd—Milwaukee Journal

ALLIS-CHALMERS' ROBERTS
He was followed up a ladder.

Missouri road construction company. In 1931 he became sales manager of the tractor division, and ten years later its general manager. The division developed such products as the first tractor with rubber tires, an all-crop harvester that outdid every other combine, a huge 20-ton crawler tractor, and during World War II made high-speed crawler prime movers for the Army. Since the end of the war, the tractor division's sales have been five times the best prewar years. The division now does 60% of the company's business.

As boss of the company's general machinery division, Bill Johnson also kept new products rolling out, from the first coal-burning gas turbine locomotive to a mechanical kidney for use in hospitals. Together, the Two Bills helped push Allis-Chalmers from ninth among U.S. farm equipment manufacturers to third. (First: International Harvester Co. Second: Deere & Co.) Said President Roberts: "We're a team."

*These Bonds have not been and are not being offered to the public.
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

NEW ISSUE

February 16, 1951.

\$75,000,000

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Department S-1

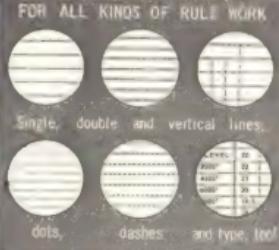
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MILESTONES

Divorced. By Linda Darnell, 28, actress (*Forever Amber*); Cameraman Peverell Marley, 49; after seven years of marriage, seven months of separation, one adopted child; in Los Angeles.

Died. Walter White, 69, who helped set off the sensational "monkey trial" of John T. Scopes in Dayton, Tenn., in 1925; of a heart attack; in Dayton. Superintendent of Schools White agreed with Scopes, high school biology teacher in Dayton, that the state's law against teaching evolution was absurd. To get it annulled, Scopes stood trial for teaching the doctrine. White swore out the warrant. As Lawyer Clarence Darrow (for evolution) and William Jennings Bryan (against it) argued, the issue of intellectual freedom v. bigotry caught the interest of the world. Scopes lost, but the law remains.

Died. Lloyd E. (for Cassel) Douglas, 73, novelist; of a heart ailment; in Los Angeles. At 52, Lutheran Minister Douglas began a fifth collection of essays which somehow wound up as a novel, *Magnificent Obsession*, a fictionalized tribute to good works, sold nearly 700,000 copies its first year. After a second bestseller (*Forgive Us Our Trespasses*), Douglas left the pulpit, concentrated on his "nationwide parish of novel readers," who deluged him with letters of thanks for the comfort they found in his eleven novels, including *The Robe*, *The Big Fisherman*. He was always frankly "more concerned with healing bruised spirits than winning the applause of critics"—who deplored his clichés, called his people puppets, his action melodrama. Novelist Douglas was even inclined to agree: "The characters are tiresomely decent, and everything turns out happily in the end. . . . I came into this business too late to take on any airs about it."

Died. André Gide, 81, man of letters; in Paris. Gide published his first book (a journal) at 21, waited long for recognition, longer for an audience, by the end had published 50-odd books: novels (*The Immoralist*, *The Counterfeiter*); criticism (Dostoevsky, Chopin); nonfiction ranging from a defense of the U.S.S.R. to an attack on it; and his lifelong *Journals*. In the '40s he finally won international recognition as one of the century's major writers; the Nobel Prize in 1947 made it official. He was "compelled," he said, to write about his own inner conflicts, "which otherwise would have fought constantly with each other": his Puritan boyhood v. the hedonism he discovered in North Africa; his homosexuality v. his love for his cousin and wife, Emmanuel; his emancipation from convention v. his search for a personal substitute; his artist's ego v. his social conscience. The conflicts showed in both his literary style and his personal appearance (he kept a Bible in the flowing cape he once affected).



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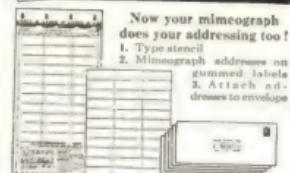
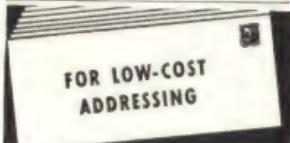
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CINEMA

Stardust

In *All About Eve*, Anne Baxter plays an ambitious, ruthless young actress who reaches stardom by knifing various associates, including an aging star played by Bette Davis. Last week, 27-year-old Anne Baxter might almost have been still rehearsing her old script. As the balloting for the Academy Awards was about to start, Anne phoned *Eve's* Producer Darryl Zanuck, asked his backing in going after the Best Actress Award instead of the lesser and easier-to-get Supporting Actress Award. Said Zanuck, who has Anne, but not Bette Davis, under contract: "Her



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argument was that she was in a co-starring role in *Eve*, and she wanted the top award or none. I admire her courage, and her role was just as important as Miss Davis'. Who knows, Anne might win out." Hastily, he added: "I don't want it inferred that I favor Anne. I wish they could both win it."

By Order of the Board

The battle over whether New Yorkers should be permitted to see Roberto Rossellini's film, *The Miracle* (TIME, Jan. 19), moved last week from a picket-lined sidewalk in Manhattan to Albany. After a special screening, ten members of the state's Board of Regents (2 Catholics, 2 Protestants, 6 Jews), agreed with Cardinal Spellman's denunciation of the film, unanimously voted to ban it, despite the protests of an impressive roster of citizens—including churchmen and lay Catholics.

The board wrote a firm review: "In this country where we enjoy the priceless heritage of religious freedom, the law recognizes that men and women of all faiths respect the religious beliefs held by others. The mockery or profaning of these



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beliefs that are sacred to any portion of our citizenship is abhorrent to the laws of this great state . . . This picture takes the concept so sacred to them . . . and associates it with drunkenness, seduction, mockery and lewdness."

The picture's distributor, Joseph Burstin, unable to get a stay of enforcement, brought action in the appellate division of the state supreme court, where he will probably get a hearing early next month. Conceding the right of Catholics to object to *The Miracle*, Burstin protested that "an organized minority is dictating through various pressure tactics to the entire citizenry of the state what it may or may not see in the movies . . ."

Meanwhile, at Manhattan's Paris Theater, a sign in the box-office window announced: "By order of the Board of Regents, *The Miracle* is not being shown . . ."

The New Pictures

Payment on Demand (Skirball & Manning; RKO Radio) is the story of a marriage and a divorce. Almost up to the time it opened last week in Manhattan, its producers were undecided whether it should also be the story of a reconciliation. After testing the picture before preview audiences, they have experimented with four different endings.

Though such indecision is often a dangerous symptom, *Payment on Demand* is good enough for moviegoers to care how it ends. The plot is not far removed from soap opera, but thanks to painstaking treatment and acting, it is a comfortable distance. Back again at the old tricks she discarded for *All About Eve*, Bette Davis plays a hateful woman as well as ever.

After 20 years of marriage which have brought him wealth, position, and two attractive daughters, Steel Executive Barry Sullivan staggers his wife by asking for a divorce. Flashbacks show how Bette grew from simple beginnings into a money-hungry snob who tried to shape her husband into her own image of success. Then she goes off on a cruise, learns something about loneliness, drifts from self-pity to remorse, is tearfully ready at last to patch things up.

But will long-suffering husband Sullivan take her back? The whole skillfully effected sense of the movie seems to rebel at that notion, but the preview audiences evidently did not. Co-Producer Bruce Manning and Director Curtis Bernhart, who wrote the script together, compromise. They have the taste to end the picture on a muted, tentative note, but not the courage to keep the ending from clashing with their theme.

Cause for Alarm! (M-G-M) rates its exclamation point as the year's first thriller with an honest quota of thrills. It pulls off the old Hitchcock trick of giving commonplace people, events and settings a sinister meaning, and it develops its simple, one-track idea with frightening logic.

Housewife Loretta Young's husband (Barry Sullivan) lies in bed nursing a bad heart and the sick delusion that his wife and his doctor (Bruce Cowling) are in

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love and planning to kill him. He writes the accusation into a letter full of circumstantial details, addresses it to the district attorney. After Loretta innocently hands it to the postman, Sullivan boasts about it and dies.

In growing frenzy, Loretta sets about trying to get the letter out of the mails before anyone can discover that her husband is dead. With his body lying in the upstairs bedroom, the casual routine of suburban life suddenly becomes perilous at every turn. Almost every move she makes unwittingly buttresses the lie in the letter—and forces her into ever greater



LORETTA YOUNG
Her marks: excellent.

risks of self-incrimination to keep the letter from reaching the district attorney.

Instead of the gloom-shrouded photography that has become standard in Hollywood melodrama, the movie wisely stresses the quiet, sunny atmosphere of a pleasant residential street.

Actress Young is seldom out of Director Tay Garnett's camera; her excellent acting almost turns *Cause for Alarm!* into a one-woman show. But a tight script by Mel (The Windows) Dinelli and Producer Tom Lewis also contains rounded minor roles, unusually well played by Margalo Gillmore as a garrulous busybody and Irving Bacon as a footsore postman slogging toward his pension.

The 13th Letter [20th Century-Fox]. While *Cause for Alarm!* (see above) creates keen suspense with a single letter, this more ambitious movie gets almost none at all with a whole batch of them.

In a small Quebec town, a handsome doctor (Michael Rennie) receives a crude, anonymous note warning him to stop fooling with the wife of an older colleague (Charles Boyer). Though he hardly knows the woman, the doctor continues to get letters. So do Boyer, his wife, and other people all over town. Before the writer is



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unmasked, he causes the suicide of a hospitalized veteran, the arrest of a nurse (Judith Evelyn), a misunderstanding in Rennie's romance with a patient (Linda Darnell).

Filmed near Montreal with a good cast gathered from four countries, the movie is a remake of France's 1948 *The Raven*. Though it was overcontrived, the original whipped up a floridly menacing atmosphere that made its implausibilities exciting. Still contrived, Producer-Director Otto (*Forever Amber*) Preminger's version goes to the opposite extreme; it drags along sedately, frittering away its climaxes in the picturesque Quebec scenery. The picture is notable chiefly for introducing one-time Matinee Idol Charles Boyer as a character actor, wearing grey whiskers instead of his familiar toupee.

Cry Danger (RKO Radio) pictures a scramble by a group of unattractive double- and triple-crossers to get their hands on a stolen \$100,000 payroll. Most of the time ex-Bookie Dick Powell is a fall guy; he serves five years for a crime he didn't commit, is freed on the basis of a faked alibi by a bemused Marine veteran (who only wants to be cut in on the \$100,000), is repeatedly bilked and shot at by Gangster William Conrad and sweet-faced Rhonda Fleming.

Richard Erdman is effective as an alcoholic, one-legged marine who is out for a fast buck, and Regis Toomey plays a bored-with-crime cop who encourages the gunmen to eliminate each other. Powell displays admirable stubbornness of purpose in the face of almost total frustration.

CURRENT & CHOICE

The Mudlark. Hollywood's tribute to a mourning Queen Victoria (Irene Dunne) is brightened by the cockney ragamuffin (Andrew Ray) who coaxes her back to her public duties (TIME, Jan. 1).

Seven Days to Noon. London, playing itself, gives an exciting performance as a city threatened by a man on the loose with an atomic bomb (TIME, Dec. 25).

Born Yesterday. As the dumb blonde who wakes up, Judy Holliday steals the movie version of Garson Kanin's Broadway hit comedy (TIME, Dec. 25).

Cyrano de Bergerac. José Ferrer's acting sparks a conscientious adaptation of the Rostand classic (TIME, Nov. 20).

Mad Wednesday. Harold Lloyd returns in a spotty but frequently riotous comedy written and directed by Preston Sturges (TIME, Nov. 20).

King Solomon's Mines. The plot (with Deborah Kerr and Stewart Granger) is easy to see through, but the Technicolor shots of African animals and vistas are well worth looking at (TIME, Nov. 20).

Trio. Another trim package of Somerset Maugham short stories, fragile but handled with care by the British producers of *Quartet* (TIME, Oct. 30).

All About Eve. Scripter-Director Joseph L. Mankiewicz's tart treatise on how to win fame and lose friends on Broadway; with Bette Davis, Anne Baxter, George Sanders (TIME, Oct. 16).

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BOOKS

Link with the Past

Anywhere but at Oxford it would have been considered a very odd election. Only holders of M.A.s were entitled to vote, and each voter bowed as he handed his ballot to the vice chancellor. There had been no campaigning, except over teacups. The rival candidates never showed up at the polls, and the ballot was printed in Latin. Oxford M.A.s were electing a professor of poetry.

They could choose either Cecilius Day Lewis ("e Collegio Wadhami") or Clive S. Lewis ("socius Collegii Beatae Mariae Magdalenae"). Of England's two distinguished, unrelated Lewises, they picked Cecil (C. Day Lewis, the poet) over Clive (C. S. Lewis, the Anglican theologian, author of the *Screwtape Letters*), 194 votes to 173. Neither candidate seemed to be pining for office. C. S. Lewis (*TIME* Cover, Sept. 8, 1947) was off on a long hike; C. Day Lewis was having a drink in his London flat.

Up the Practicing Poet. No one at Oxford knows exactly what Henry Birkhead had in mind when he endowed a chair of poetry (established 1708) with the proviso that its occupant be elected every five years by convocation, i.e., popular vote. It is the only chair of its kind at Oxford or Cambridge. As the 33rd incumbent, C. Day Lewis will be one of the few practicing poets ever to occupy it. In the past, historians and theologians predominated. His most distinguished predecessor, Matthew Arnold, held the post two terms in a row (1857-67).

The professorship carries a stipend of £200 and few duties. Poet Lewis will have to deliver three lectures a year, judge one play and one essay contest. He has plenty of other work of his own to keep him busy. A prolific poet (ten volumes published), he also writes mystery thrillers (*The Beast Must Die, Minute for Murder*) under the pseudonym of Nicholas Blake. Is he translating the *Aeneid* for the BBC's Third Program, will shortly publish a long travel poem, *Italian Visit*.

Up Tennyson. A lanky man with deep-set eyes, C. Day Lewis, 46, was born in Ballintubber, Ireland, the son of a Church of Ireland clergyman. "I wrote poetry before I could read it," he says.

In the '30s, along with Stephen Spender and W. H. Auden, he adopted a militant left-wing position, wrote lines like:

*It is now or never, the hour of the knife,
The break with the past, the major operation.*

Today, though still a Socialist, he feels that "the one thing is to try to find out the truth about one's self." In his Oxford lectures, it will not be "the break with the past," but the link with the past which he intends to emphasize. He believes it is time to arouse people's interest "in some poets like Tennyson; they've heard enough about Eliot recently."



POET C. DAY LEWIS
He won, 194 to 173.

The Lowest Depths

FROM HERE TO ETERNITY (861 pp.)—
James Jones—Scribner (\$4.50).

An important American novel hit the bookstores this week. It was written by a 29-year-old veteran whose schooling ended in an Illinois high school and who enlisted in the Regular Army at 18, was busted twice from noncom to private, and was later wounded on Guadalcanal.

From Here to Eternity is a massive report on Regular Army life in pre-Pearl Harbor Hawaii. Venomously hostile to everything military, it is a complete anthology of sorehead gripes. It is repetitious, sloppily constructed and strewn with obscenities. But it has one major vir-



JAMES JONES
Latrines and brothel parties.

tue: no U.S. writer has ever before put down so many appalling details of the seamy underside of Army life as James Jones. *Robinson (III)* High School, '39.

Here is the story of barracks boredom and latrine crap games; of the caste war between officers and enlisted men; of brothel parties and drinking bouts; of gold-bricking and rank-pulling; of soldier loneliness and misery and, sometimes, consecration.

James Jones ranges over most of the Army's social levels, but his heart goes out only to the tongue-tied misfits and hopeless rebels who settle to the bottom. Of them he writes with an exasperated but compassionate affection.

"**The Treatment.**" Author Jones focuses on two central characters: Private Robert Prewitt, who destroys himself by trying to remain an individualist in the Army, and First Sergeant Milton Warden, who is too tough to be destroyed by anything. Prewitt, Kentucky-born, small, proud, is an excellent boxer and a bugler who plays with the sweetness of the horn artist. Warden is a professional soldier, a specimen of the kind of first sergeant whose character is a blend of savagery and sentiment, meanness and decency.

Because he has blinded a man in the ring, and because later, in the Army, he feels he has been cheated out of a promotion, Prewitt abandons boxing and bugling in turn. He transfers to Warden's ragged and quarrelsome infantry outfit, G Company. Prewitt is welcomed at first, but when he refuses to go out for the regimental boxing team, he gets "The Treatment"—a process of physical and psychological torment.

Inevitably, Prewitt blows up and takes a swing at a noncom. His sentence: three months in the stockade. Here, in a series of shabby scenes, he watches men shamefully humiliated, and ruthlessly beaten with hoe handles. Prewitt murders the worst of the guards and is shot to death himself. Sergeant Warden explains Prewitt's trouble: too much idealism. "He loved the Army the way most men love their wives. Anybody who loves the Army that much is nuts."

The Shame of It. Into his story Novelist Jones threads two highly unkempt romances—Prewitt and a prostitute, Sergeant Warden and the company captain's wife—which are painfully soapy and unconvincing. But the book picks up whenever Jones gets back to his snapshots of Company G: two Southerners laboriously discussing when a "nigra" is good or bad; men so purposeless that they welcome a fist fight with a surge of happiness; a dull mess sergeant who rises to dedicated passion in running his kitchen efficiently; Prewitt and Warden going off on a glorious drunk that leaves them asleep on a road at 2 a.m. What binds these men together more than anything else is their

* "Certain of the Stockade scenes," says Author Jones in an introductory note, "did happen . . . at a post within the United States at which the author served, and they are true scenes of which the author had first-hand knowledge and personal experience."

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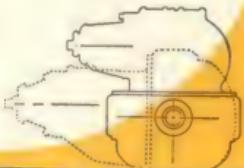
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contempt, and fear, of officers. Talking about officers' children, Frewitt says:

"You reckon . . . all them cute little kids will all grow up to be officers?"

"Proably," Warden said. "A shame, ain't it?"

Thanks to subject and obscenities, *From Here to Eternity* is bound to be compared with Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead*. The difference is a deep one. Mailer wrote of battle agony from the viewpoint of a certified left-wing intellectual. Jones, no intellectual, writes of barracks misery like an angry, discontented natural man dredging his memories and finding them intolerable.

God & the Drains

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (382 pp.)—
Cecil Woodham-Smith—McGraw-Hill
[\$4.50].

"Mama was terrified" when Flo Nightingale announced she wanted to be a nurse. In 1845, any mother would have felt the same way. Nurses were dirty, drunken, promiscuous. Florence Nightingale would change all that as she was to change many things. British army privates in their feid barracks, smug bureaucrats in the musty War Office, viceroys in palaces were all to feel the reach of her will and missionary zeal.

In tears, Mother Nightingale had confided to a friend: "We are ducks who have hatched a wild swan." It was no swan, as Lytton Strachey noted in his famous biographical essay, "it was an eagle." But Strachey* could never fathom Miss Nightingale either, because he himself, a brilliant and heretical writer, put no stock in God or goodness. The best Strachey could do was to guess that Florence Nightingale was in the clutch of a demonic spirit.

Now, in an outstanding new biography based on six years of digging in old letters and documents, Mrs. Woodham-Smith reveals the real springs of Florence Nightingale's ardor: when she was 16, "voices" assured her of a special call of God.

"No More Love," Florence was 24 before the voices told her exactly what she must do, and 33 before she left her parents to do it. In the meantime, she seemed to live the typical life of a girl born in upper-class Victorian society. Her father was a rich dilettante, her mother a society figure. Florence, a slight, willowy girl with chestnut hair, sparkled at parties and balls, traveled on the Continent. She had a rush of eligible suitors, including young Richard Monckton Milnes, socialite, poet and philanthropist.

But secretly, Florence kept notebooks. She chided herself in them for trying "to shine in society." She imagined herself married to Milnes, but her daydreams of marriage were of the works of philanthropy and welfare they might perform together. By candlelight, she pored over government hospital reports. "My mind is absorbed," she wrote, "with . . . the suf-

* Second cousin to John Strachey, British Secretary of State for War, who achieved fame as an advertiser of Marxism.

ferings of man; it besets me behind and before . . . All the people I see are eaten up with care or poverty or disease."

To be ready for her mission, she stripped herself of all distracting joys, including Richard Milnes, "the man I adored." The diary passage that sums up the renunciation: "To-day I am 30—the age Christ began his mission. Now no more childish things. No more love. No more marriage. Now, Lord, let me think only of Thy Will, what Thou willest me to do. Oh Lord Thy Will, Thy Will."

"I Must Remember." At 33, she took charge of a home for "Sick Gentlewomen in Distressed Circumstances." From then on, God would not wait for Englishmen to muddle through. Despite the Colonel Blimp of the medical corps, she cleaned up the army's medical pest-holes in the Crimea. Part sanitary officer, part supply sergeant, and part saint, the



Sir Harry Verney, Bart.
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE & FRIEND® (1880)
She worked for God and vice-versa.

"Lady with the Lamp" became an international heroine. Queen Victoria had a special brooch struck for her, remarked: "I wish we had her at the War Office."

Florence Nightingale assembled a war office of her own. She recruited Sidney Herbert (Secretary of War), Alexis Soyer, a dietician, Dr. Sutherland, her physician, Arthur Clough, the poet, her cousin Hilary and others. Broken in health, seemingly a hopeless invalid at death's door, she put together 1,000 closely written pages in six months on the condition of British hospitals in the Crimea. From her sick bed, she directed her associates, attacked her opponents.

Gradually, she began to win. War Office organization was begun. Barracks and hospitals were redesigned, nurses' training schools established. She drew up the first sanitary code for India, lived to see drain-

Sir Harry Verney, a one-time suitor.



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age and irrigation projects began there. Under the grueling pace, her associates collapsed and died: cousin Hilary, Clough, Soyer. When Sidney Herbert died at a critical moment, Florence Nightingale was tempted to blame God for interrupting "The Work." But she caught herself. "I must remember," she noted, "God is not my private secretary."

She herself lived on, mellowed, finally came to realize the extent of her victory. The great and near-great came to her door. In 1898, she received the Aza Khan. "He was," she wrote, "a most interesting man, but you could never teach him sanitation." In 1906, her mind flickered and her vision failed. On Aug. 13, 1910, in the third month of her 91st year, God called Florence Nightingale for the last time.

Allegory of the '50s

THE AGE OF LONGING (362 pp.)—Arthur Koestler—Macmillan (\$3.50).

The biggest thing that ever happened to Novelist Arthur Koestler was becoming a Communist in 1931. The second biggest was his divorce from Communism in 1938. As with a lot of other ex-Communist writers, this cyclic experience is his whole stock in trade. From it came the one first-rate book of the dozen he has written, *Darkness at Noon* (Time, May 26, 1941)—a book so much better than any of his others that it hardly seems to have been written by the same man; a book that has already become a classic in the modern tragedy of the godless humanitarian.⁸ His latest novel, *The Age of Longing*, makes it plain that Arthur Koestler is one of those unhappy intellectuals obviously in need of a moral and spiritual boss. When

* With Claude Raines brilliantly playing its tragic hero, the dramatized version of *Darkness at Noon* is currently the most moving play on Broadway.

he forsakes Communism, he is left spiritually homeless, stranded between the Yogi and the Commissar, and believing in neither.

This personal dilemma, reflected in his book, is the source of its greatest weakness as a novel. His characters are Koestler-controlled puppets in a grim ideological allegory which takes for granted a war between Communism and the West, preaches the unoriginal warning that to defeat Russia, the West must find a more appealing faith than Marxism. For disillusioned intellectuals of Koestler's type, democracy as a function of liberty is unintelligible, and liberty itself a hopeless unknown.

Irresistible Fyodor. *The Age of Longing* is set in Paris, some time during "the middle 1950s." By that time, war has become an almost immediate certainty. Pocket Geiger-counters and protective radiation umbrellas are in all the shops. France and the rest of the West are more confused and divided than ever, helpless before the poised divisions of the "Commonwealth of Freedombloving People" (Russia). For Fyodor Nikitin, however, cultural attaché at the Free Commonwealth embassy, life holds neither personal nor political problems. Communism is his crutch and his faith. When Paris nightclubs, dressing gowns and mistresses begin to turn him a little soft, he has only to read a page or two of Marx and Engels to stiffen up again.

Hydie, the convent-trained, divorced daughter of a U.S. Army colonel, finds Fyodor irresistible; he seems to her the only man of will, purpose and direction in sight. The rest are just silly Americans, broken refugees and ridiculous Paris intellectuals who bicker endlessly over braniolis in trite dialectical lingo.

Like Koestler when he turned from

* Mamaine, who before their marriage last year was Koestler's secretary.

Communism, Hydie has been rootless ever since she gave up Catholicism. Hydie finds her substitute in an affair with Fyodor, whose lovemaking makes her feel "as if she had been run over by an express train." When his ruthlessness and a revelation of his mission show her the true nature of Communism (he is working up a Paris purge list against the day when his masters take over France), she shoots him, but merely wounds him. Fyodor is sent back to Russia to avoid a scandal, and Hydie gets ready to go back to the U.S. War is about to begin.

Missing Moral. In all this, the Koestler view of things is made abundantly clear: 1) the French, and presumably all Europe, lack the will to fight Communism; 2) the U.S., offering military power without intellectual or moral power, can never command Europe's respect; 3) man cannot be at ease in the world without a faith to sustain him.

As fiction, *The Age of Longing* is as unsuccessful as any tract whose characters are drawn from an ideological casting bureau. As reporting, it is generally stimulating and occasionally brilliant. The gallery of French intellectuals is particularly well drawn, the futility of their bickering sharply exposed. And no one now writing can get inside the Communist mind with Koestler's sureness. Inside that mind are all the answers. Koestler no longer believes in those answers, but he remembers that when he did believe in them, he was happy. He hugs the cold comfort of democracy ("a half-truth," as he calls it) and tries not to feel nostalgia for the wholehearted Communists lie.

RECENT & READABLE

Into Thin Air, by Warren Beck. A small but sure novel about two lost souls in a Midwestern town (*TIME*, Feb. 19).

Robert Burns, by David Daiches. A scholar's scanning of poetry and poet (*TIME*, Feb. 12).

Tales of the Uncanny and Supernatural, by Algernon Blackwood. Selected stories by one of fiction's most famous commuters to the Great Beyond (*TIME*, Feb. 12).

The Pencil of God, by Pierre Marcellin and Philippe Thoby-Marcellin. The decline & fall of a Haitian businessman whose only serious weakness was women (*TIME*, Feb. 5).

The Far Side of Paradise, by Arthur Mizener. The life, times and half-fulfilled promise of F. Scott Fitzgerald (*TIME*, Jan. 29).

Rommel, the Desert Fox, by Desmond Young. A brisk, well-written biography by British brigadier who obviously admires his subject (*TIME*, Jan. 22).

The Disappearance, by Philip Wylie. A novelist's idea of what the world might be like if men & women suddenly became invisible to each other, and why it would serve them right (*TIME*, Jan. 15).

Under Two Dictators, by Margarete Buber. The impressive testament of an ex-Communist who survived the concentration camps of both NKVD and Gestapo (*TIME*, Jan. 15).

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the TIME News Quiz

(THIS TEST COVERS THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1950 TO FEBRUARY 1951)

Prepared by The Editors of TIME in collaboration with

Alvin C. Eurich and Elmo C. Wilson

Co-Authors of the Cooperative Contemporary Affairs Test for the American Council on Education

(Copyright 1951 by TIME Inc.)

This test is to help TIME readers and their friends check their knowledge of current affairs. In recording answers, make no marks at all opposite questions. Use one of the answer sheets printed with the test: sheets for four persons are provided. After taking the test, check your replies against the correct answers printed on the last page of the test, entering the number of right answers as your score on the answer sheet.

The test is much more fun if you don't peek.

FIVE CHOICES

For each of the 100 test questions, five possible answers are given. You are to select the correct answer and put its number on the answer sheet next to the number of that question. Example:

- 0. Russia's boss is:
- 1. Kerenky.
- 2. Lenin.
- 3. Stalin.
- 4. Trotsky.
- 5. Stakhanov.

Stalin, of course, is the correct answer. Since this question is numbered 0, the number 3—standing for Stalin—has been placed at the right of 0 on the answer sheet.

WAR IN ASIA

The Fight Up the Peninsula

1. After hanging on to the Pusan perimeter for six weeks, U.N. forces suddenly took the offensive with:

1. The Reds' own infiltration practices.
2. An artillery barrage which crumpled the right flank of the Red forces.
3. Amphibious landings at Inchon.
4. A pile-driving smash through the center of the Red lines.
5. A vast glider armada which landed behind enemy lines.

2. In October MacArthur's men entered the North Korean capital too late to catch this fat-faced Red leader, who calls himself:



1. Syngman Rhee.
2. Mao Tse-tung.
3. Eugene Chen.
4. Kim Il Sung.
5. Gunga Din.

3. A new wrinkle in psychological warfare was provided by C-47 transports equipped with:

1. Devices for projecting propaganda messages on cloud banks.
2. Powerful loudspeakers.
3. Food packages to drop to starving Red civilians.
4. Paper tigers which frightened the Red troops.
5. Comic book bombs.



4. Among the U.N. reinforcements who arrived to join the MacArthur armies were forces from *all but one* of these countries:

1. Eire.
2. Greece.
3. Turkey.
4. Canada.
5. Siam.

"An Entirely New War"

5. With shocking suddenness late in November, the U.N. victory march to the Manchurian border was hurled back by:

1. A Russian armada which landed troops behind the U.N. lines.
2. The advent of thousands of Soviet-made jet bombers.
3. Mass Red artillery firing "atomic shells."
4. Red Chinese troops which crossed over from Manchuria.
5. Ten divisions of Russian-led Outer Mongolians.

6. For the first time in the war, U.N. airmen were met by:

1. Antiaircraft fire.
2. A balloon barrage.
3. Russian MIG-15 jet fighters.
4. "Gravitation" rays which stopped plane engines in mid-flight.
5. Armed helicopters.

7. Effective were the Red tactics, which included the use of *all but one* of these:

1. Masses of manpower.
2. Heavy and skillful mortar barrages.
3. Night attacks.
4. Horse cavalry.
5. Napalm bombing.



8. Meanwhile, U.N. casualties were heavy not only from enemy action but also from:

1. Bitterly cold weather.
2. Mistaken orders of poorly trained U.N. troops.
3. A serious influenza epidemic.
4. Confusion which resulted in thousands of U.N. troops being bombed by their own allies.
5. Yellow fever.

9. The reverses were particularly shocking to the world because of General MacArthur's widely publicized statement:

1. The armada capable of stopping us exists in the Orient.
2. The U.S. 24th Division could be back home for Christmas, if they reached the Yalu River.
3. He would eat Christmas dinner in Peking.
4. He would ride a white horse across the Yalu.
5. Two divisions of U.S. troops had already been sent back to Tokyo.

10. The world's jitters increased when in a press conference President Truman said that:

1. Use of the atom bomb in the war had been under consideration.
2. The atom bomb would be used if the Chinese Reds did not withdraw soon.
3. A decision on the use of the atom bomb rested with MacArthur.
4. The U.N., and only the U.N., would decide whether to use the atom bomb.
5. He had penned one of his letters to Joe Stalin.

11. After being trapped by hordes of Chinese troops, U.S. 7th Division and the 1st Marine units fought their way out of an entrapment around:

1. Pyongyang.
2. Changjin Reservoir.
3. Taejon.
4. Wonsan.
5. Inchon.

12. On other fronts on the peninsula the fighting by February 1951 had been marked by *all but one* of the following:

1. U.N. withdrawal from Pyongyang.
2. A valiant Turkish brigade fought Red forces to a standstill.
3. Hurried retreat from Seoul.
4. A strong U.N. counterdrive on Seoul.
5. Japanese divisions joined U.N. forces in Korea.

13. When the Eighth Army's Walton Walker was killed in a jeep accident he was succeeded by this Lieut. General:

1. Oliver Prince Smith.
2. Clifton Cates.
3. Edward M. Almond.
4. William H. Tunner.
5. Matthew B. Ridgway.



14. The Reds felt the sting of this jet plane, the fastest U.S. fighter to reach combat:

1. The Bat.
2. F-80 Shooting Star.
3. B-36.
4. F-90 Truman.
5. F-80 Sabre.



War in Korea

Directions: Located on this map, and identified in the statements below, are scenes of recent developments in the news. Write on the answer sheet (opposite the number of each statement) the number which correctly locates the place or event described.



15. The Pusan beachhead from which the U.N. forces fought their way to the Manchurian border, and toward which they again withdrew.

16. Where U.N. forces staged an orderly evacuation of 100,000 civilian Koreans and 115,000 troops.

17. Wonju, which changed hands several times.

18. Once a U.N. beachhead, again raided by South Koreans.

19. U.N. flyers were forbidden to cross the river which flows here.

The War of the Words

20. A U.N. resolution recommending that "all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea" implicitly instructed MacArthur to:

1. Cross the Manchurian and Soviet borders if necessary.
2. Restore the Syngman Rhee government to power throughout Korea.
3. Begin the trials of Red war criminals in North Korea.
4. Cross the 38th parallel.
5. Use any weapons he needed to win the war.

21. In November the U.S., Russia and Great Britain were in rare agreement when they voted to invite Chinese Reds into U.N. discussion of:

1. A possible Chinese trusteeship in Korea.
2. MacArthur's report on Chinese intervention in Korea.
3. Outlawing of the atom bomb in the Korean war.
4. A general settlement of the Korean war.
5. Plans for extending the U.S. Point Four program to Manchuria.

22. And while the Peking radio called for more conscripts to drive the U.N. from Korea, Russia's Vishinsky insisted that:

1. There were no Chinese in Korea.
2. Russia was strictly neutral in the whole affair.
3. The Reds had no intention of driving U.S. forces from Korea.
4. All Red Chinese troops in Korea were volunteers.
5. Red China had been forced into the war by Allied bombing of Mukden.

23. The Chinese Reds coldly refused this invitation but suddenly accepted a previous invitation to send representatives to discuss:

1. Charges of U.S. aggression in Formosa.
2. Their possible election to membership in the U.N.
3. The future status of Hong Kong.
4. A U.N. program to check opium-smoking.
5. The Pakistan Plan for Peace in the Orient.

24. When this Chinese representative finally appeared at the Security Council meeting he made a speech which:

1. Was remarkably conciliatory.
2. Clearly disassociated Red China from Russia.
3. Condemned Red Chinese actions.
4. Made it clear that Mao could not be weaned away from Moscow.
5. Was in the typical scholarly Mandarin manner.



25. After weeks of anxiously avoiding anything likely to upset the Chinese, the U.N. adopted and sent to Peking a third cease-fire plan which contained all but one of these proposals:

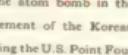
1. Immediate cease-fire.
2. Re-establishment of the 38th parallel boundary.
3. Withdrawal of all "non-Korean" troops.
4. Establishment of a new Korean government under U.N. guidance.
5. A Four-Power conference to discuss Formosa and other Oriental problems.

26. The Peking government rejected the cease-fire and demanded as a prior condition to any negotiations:

1. Their admission to the U.N.
2. The original copy of the White Paper.
3. Withdrawal of all "non-Oriental" forces from Korea.
4. A U.N. pledge to stop interfering in any part of the Orient.
5. Recognition of Red China by the U.S.

27. After one more message from Peking, this U.N. delegate pushed through a resolution which:

1. Imposed strong economic sanctions against Red China.
2. Adjourned to the bar.
3. Branded Red China a aggressor.
4. Successfully negotiated new cease-fire terms through India's Sir Benegal Rau.
5. Turned Formosa over to the Peking government.



FOREIGN NEWS

Europe

28. Led by the British, a big majority in the Council of Europe's Consultative Assembly voted late in November to:

1. Disband the Council until U.N. victory in Korea.
2. Form a tight union of Western Europe.
3. Develop intergovernmental "specialized agencies" in slow moves toward European unity.
4. Fight Russia now.
5. Quit the U.N.

29. For the first time in 400 years the border between Scotland and England was closed because of:

1. English complaints against errant bagpipers.
2. Riots by Scottish miners.
3. A border clash between Scottish highlanders and Yorkshire lowlanders.
4. The theft of the Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey.
5. The Scots' rejection of British austerity food programs.



30. overshadowing all issues in autumn German elections was:

1. Inflation.
2. Unification of East and West Germany.
3. Germany's entrance into the U.N.
4. Rearmament.
5. The declining quality of apple strudel.

31. In Paris, cabinet ministers and generals of the Supreme War Council decided to wage full-scale war against Ho Chi Minh's Communists by doing all but one of these:

1. Granting Indo-China complete independence.
2. Recruiting 50,000 more troops.
3. Sending more tanks and guns.
4. Sending more warships.
5. Appealing to the U.S. to speed up military-aid airplanes.

32. And to gain help in this struggle, this Frenchman:

1. Negotiated a loan of £1,000,000 from Britain.
2. Arranged to hire New Zealand mercenaries.
3. Flew to Washington for conferences with Truman.
4. Began drafting troops from Timbuktu.
5. Asked leading couturiers to design a new French uniform as a morale booster.



33. Death came recently to this beloved monarch of:

1. Norway.
2. Luxembourg.
3. Finland.
4. Sweden.
5. Luxembourg.

34. Heartening evidence that Britons had come a long way toward economic recovery was the announcement by Economic Czar Hugh Gaitskell that:

1. Exports now equal imports.
2. ECA aid to Britain would suspend Jan. 1.
3. Pub-crawling had been banned term-fold.
4. The pound sterling would be revalued upward to \$4.01.
5. The U.K. was now self-sufficient in food.



35. Returning from his three-week dash through 12 European capitals, General Eisenhower drove home *all but one* of these points:

1. Europe would do its part in the defense of a free world.
2. Germany must be treated as an equal before her soldiers could be effectively used.
3. The U.S. must send masses of troops to defend Europe.
4. Economic aid would be the major U.S. contribution to Europe.
5. U.S. self-interest demanded that we help defend Europe.

The Far East

36. Providing the government revised its tax system, eliminated official graft and corruption, and took several other remedial measures, the mission headed by Daniel W. Bell recommended that the U.S. lend \$250 million to:

1. Pakistan. 4. Indonesia.
2. India. 5. The Philippines.
3. Japan.

37. Convicted of giving medical help to rebels in a country where he had spent almost half of his life giving medical aid to the natives was this famous surgeon of:

1. Nepal.
2. China.
3. Burma.
4. Cuba.
5. Lobotomy.



38. This spiritual leader, who fled his capital ahead of invading Chinese Reds, is revered by millions as the:



1. Panchen Lama.
2. Pope of Afghanistan.
3. Grand Vizier of the Orient.
4. Living Mohammed.
5. Dalai Lama.

39. After three weeks of palaver at The Hague conference, Indonesians still clung to their demand that the Dutch cede them sovereignty over:

1. New Guinea.
2. West New Guinea.
3. Malaya.
4. Zuider Zee.
5. All Dutch properties in the Pacific.

The Hemisphere

40. Again the head of Brazil's government, legally elected this time, was ex-Dictator:

1. Christiano Machado.
2. Eduardo Gomes.
3. Juan Perón.
4. González Videla.
5. Getúlio Vargas.

41. Before its currency was unpegged and allowed to seek its own level on the free market, U.S. speculators poured money into:

1. Canada.
2. Atlantic.
3. The Dominican Republic.
4. Argentina.
5. Chile.



42. To launch the Point Four program there, the U.S. late in December laid out \$800,000 to help increase the hydroelectric power in:

1. Colombia.
4. Hungary.
2. Brazil.
5. Cuba.
3. Argentina.

U. S. Affairs

Congress and the President

43. Not long after the lame-duck 81st Congress limped back to Washington, the President sent a message asking for:

1. A declaration of war against Red China.
2. A day off.
3. Authority to defend Formosa at all costs.
4. An addition of almost \$18 billion to the defense budget.
5. Authority to fight Red Russia alone in case the U.N. withdraws.

44. This acknowledged expert in labor relations, after being falsely accused of being a Communist, was confirmed by the Senate as:

1. Secretary of Labor.
2. Assistant Secretary of Defense.
3. Keeper of the Keys.
4. Director of Selective Service.
5. Treasurer of the United States.



45. The big draft issue centered on whether to conscript:

1. Doctors.
4. Veterans of World War II.
2. 18-year-olds.
3. Women.
5. Men over 40.

46. Making newspaper headlines was the Kefauver Committee, which was investigating:

1. The nation's birth rate.
2. Election frauds.
3. Communism.
4. Crime.
5. The monopoly in steel production.

47. In a final burst of legislative speed, the 81st Congress:

1. Approved statehood for Alaska.
2. Approved statehood for Hawaii.
3. Enacted a bill providing for universal military service.
4. Passed the \$20 billion supplementary military appropriation.
5. Renewed the President's emergency powers for another year.

48. Just after the 82nd Congress opened, a coalition of Southerners and Republicans dealt the Administration a blow by:

1. Electing a Republican speaker of the House.
2. Restoring the Rules Committee to its old authority.
3. Voting to postpone confirmation of General Eisenhower's appointment.
4. Holding up all further expenditures for civilian defense.
5. Launching a filibuster against civil rights legislation.

49. Proposing extreme isolationism in a University of Virginia speech on U.S. foreign policy was ex-Ambassador:

1. Colonel McCormick.
2. Lewis Douglas.
3. Frank Costello.
4. William Bullitt.
5. Joseph P. Kennedy.



50. Adding his ex-Presidential voice to the Great Debate, Herbert Hoover said that the U.S. should:

1. Cut its world commitments down to the Western Hemisphere.
2. Abandon Formosa, Japan and the Philippines.
3. Build a Western Hemisphere into the Gibraltar of civilization.
4. Withdraw from the United Nations.
5. Impeach President Truman for foreign policy failures.



51. Senator Taft stepped into the fray by taking his stand between two pillars of conviction—one that war between Russia and the U.S. is not inevitable, and the other that in the event of war the U.S. could never hope to:

1. Defeat Russia.
2. Defeat Russia through air power.
3. Defeat Russia in a great clash of land armies.
2. Defeat Russia with less than a ten-million-man army.
5. Push its troops beyond Paris.



52. Reviewing faults in Taft's and the Administration's programs, this Senator then offered an alternative which included *all but one* of these proposals:

1. Naval blockade of the Chinese coast.
2. No deals with the Reds to get U.S. forces out of Korea.
3. U.S. support of democratic ways and higher living standards in all non-Communist countries.
4. Withdrawal of U.S. divisions from NATO plans.
5. A 6,000,000-man U.S. armed force.

53. In his State of the Union message the President declared that "the defense of Europe is part of our own defense" and outlined a ten-point legislative program that included *all but one* of these:

1. A new location for the capital, outside of Washington.
2. Extension and revision of the Selective Service Act.
3. New executive authorities to expand production and stabilize prices, wages and rents.
4. New military appropriations.
5. More foreign military and economic aid.

54. President Truman's budget for fiscal 1951 and 1952 called for:

1. A 23% increase in the national debt.
2. \$140 billion for "national security."
3. Price ceilings on farm products.
4. A denial of the "pay as you go" principle.
5. Equal funds for other governmental functions as for national security.



Business and Labor

55. Setting a labor pattern which a number of other big corporations followed, Chrysler Corp.:

1. Adopted a profit-sharing system for all ten-year employees.
2. Voluntarily raised its workers' wages.
3. Signed a "no-strike, no-wage-cut" pact with its union "for the duration."
4. Raised employee's 1950 car.
5. Signed a closed shop agreement with the U.A.W.

56. After all the worry about shortages, it looked as if the businessman's worst pinch would be in:

1. Lumber.
2. Uranium.
3. Manpower.
4. Steel.
5. Copper.

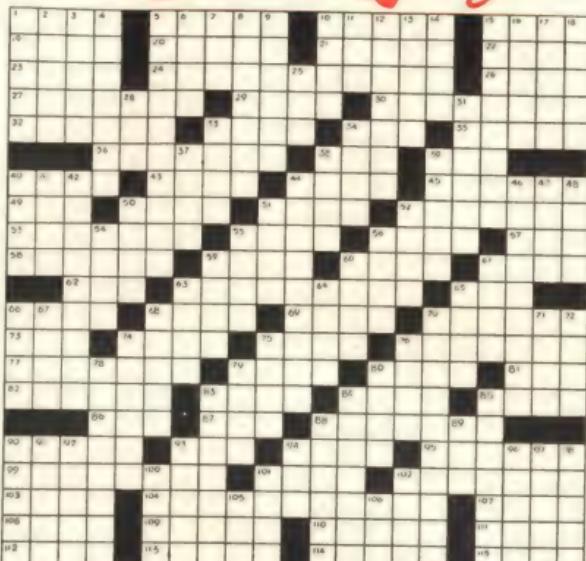
TIME'S NEWS

You can add 20 points to your News Quiz score by solving this new feature—Time's Cross-Quiz.

Cross Quiz

ACROSS

- MacArthur's new Constellation.
- They bind nations together.
- Capital of South Korea.
- Foundation headed by Paul Hoffman.
- Place (Comb. form).
- Pertaining to Lake Erie.
- Seoul's airfield.
- A wide-mouthed pitcher or jug.
- Used as an astringent and styptic.
- Acheson coined this new term for isolationist.
- Arrow poison.
- Stronghold of Nationalist China.
- Touched off in Singapore by a child bride.
- Required of regiments on dress review.
- Subject of price proclamation by the E.S.A.
- B-29 bomb runs paralleled this river.
- Past participle of get.
- Crisp bread wafer (No. Africa).
- Jewelry often worn by children.
- He proposed Korean cease-fire plan in UN Assembly.
- Soul (Fr.).
- Members of a women's patriotic organization (Abbr.).
- To press or push forward.
- He proclaimed the Holy Year.
- Cold weather garments issued in Korea.
- Servicemen praise this organization (Abbr.).
- A line at deb parties.
- The Reds planned one at the Changjin River.
- Senator who proposed bill to combat spies.
- What happened near Las Vegas.
- Most Valuable Player in the American League (first name).
- Met star who serenaded Rudolf Bing (first name).
- Signifies maiden name.
- Advanced by UN to China Reds.
- The color peacock blue.
- Star of *Affairs of State*.
- Nation represented by Malik in UN (Abbr.).
- Christmas egg drink.
- Author of *The Hinge of Fate*.
- Per cent (Abbr.).
- Nickname of top woman golfer.
- The science of life (Abbr.).
- Destiny (Obs.).
- Gesture of obeisance in the East.
- Comedian teamed with Chic Johnson (first name).
- Denham's replacement on the NLRE.
- Vapor (Gr.) (Comb. form).
- ____ of power.
- Metallic element in clinical thermometer.
- Men's fraternal organization (Abbr.).
- Part of its forces are headed by Eisenhower.
- Regularly sent to British soldiers in Korea.
- Imperative dismissal.
- Arthritic symptom, sometimes relieved by ACTH.
- Relative of "Harvey."
- System (Abbr.).
- Langmuir has this degree.
- Railways in New York City (Colloq.).
- Armored reconnaissance unit.
- Members of Red organizations in East Germany.
- Insect noted for its communal habits.
- Her column features "teen-age" manners.
- Medieval war weapons.
- What Mallik and Austin rarely find them-selves doing.
- Way by India's Ambassador to the U. S.
- A kind of outlined waistcoat.
- Hail (Obs.).
- Navy slang for rumor.
- Island, U. S. Navy yard.
- Site of World War II battle near the Ukraine.
- River in France.
- Feminist elected to Hall of Fame (nickname).
- Met superstar Roberta Peters sang one in *Dan Giovanni*.
- Where the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded.
- Played right-field for pennant-winning Phillies.



114 Some transmit radio waves.

115 Denies wearing gold lame dinner jacket (first name).

DOWN

- General Collins is Army Chief of ____.
- Subject of current TV controversy.
- Venezuelan river.
- Part of saddle (pl.).
- Ilse Koch at Buchenwald.
- A radioactive danger _____.
- Abbr. for company (Fr.).
- Has been increased in regular corporation taxes.
- Some are eaten in Foreign Minister Schuman's country.
- There's one about elections in *Bless You All*.
- One (Ger.).
- Describes Red China's activities on Indo-China's borders.
- Notre Dame-Purdue game.
- A copper water vessel (India).
- N. Y. State anti-subversive law.
- What Widener is to *Battlefield*.
- Brooklyn Dodger shortstop.
- Past tense of dress (Rare).
- Soft (Fr.).
- Unpleasant smell (Gr.) (Comb. form).
- The O'Dwyrers may serve this dish.
- Broody, any criminal (Slang).
- To stare (Dial.).
- A silver coin (Persia).
- Royal (Scot.).
- The practice of mimicry.
- New U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.
- One of the world's trouble spots (Fr.).
- Manpower and labor expert.
- Sites of James Forrestal Research Center.
- Most Valuable Player in the National League.
- The world dreads this god (Gr. Myth.).
- One who foresees events.
- First word of Nazi slogan.
- Author of *Kon-Tiki* (first name).
- Dixiecrats' objective on Alaska statehood bill.
- A kind of gin.
- U. S. Illinois Senator (first name).
- Jennet is Pamela Brown's.
- A unit of illumination in photometry.
- Part of a Japanese royal name; means "hero."
- The loyalty oath was an issue at this university.
- Primary atomic target.
- The Washington Post's Music Critic.
- Hoover's home city (first word).
- Military use of atomic energy.
- Toward the side of the ship protected from the wind.
- Pierced by a rotary tool.
- Nations under Soviet domination.
- Combat pilots with superior records.
- The price of this food soared.
- Winner of Nobel Peace Prize.
- The sacred bull of Egypt.
- Spanish measurement of length (Var.).
- Notorious gambler, an issue in a recent New York election.
- Native of states absorbed by U.S.S.R.
- Football team that stopped Army.
- A bird in formal dress.
- A fish found in northern waters.
- President of South Korea (first name).
- Gesture of affection.
- What "Impy" did successfully in the New York election.
- A class of poor whites (Colloq. U. S.).
- Monsters in fairy tales (Var.).
- One of the archangels.
- Town in Cauai Zone.
- Edible yellow split pea (India).
- Clear (Span.).
- What a British TV ghost-hunt might have been.
- Way of obtaining the Stone of Scone.
- Emerald _____, birthplace of G. B. S.
- Fem. of Saints (Fr.) (Abbr.).
- Many Los Angeles drivers landed here (Slang).
- ____ color: French flag.
- UN member with largest number of troops in Korea (Abbr.).

57. President Truman appointed him:

1. Director of Economic Stabilization in re-ceived OPA.
2. Chief Electrician.
3. Director of Defense Mobilization.
4. Secretary of State.
5. Director of the War Labor Board.



58. Named to the unpopular task of setting up a system for general price controls was this former Toledo mayor:

1. Alan Valentine.
2. Bernard Baruch.
3. Leon Henderson.
4. Michael V. DiSalle.
5. Chester Bowles.



59. For the second time in seven weeks the nation's transportation system was tied up early in February by a wildcat strike of:

1. Railroad switchmen and yardmen.
2. Bus drivers.
3. Section foremen.
4. Airline pilots.
5. Stevedores.

60. Labor's greatest post-war victory in Continental Europe was the "co-determination" plan under which unions gained a partnership with management in the industries of:

1. Italy.
2. France.
3. The Ruhr.
4. Poland.
5. Belgium.

61. With prices at all-time highs in many commodities, the Government late in January clamped on wage-price controls under an edict which provided *all but one* of the following:

1. Price freezes at the highest levels between Dec. 19 and Jan. 25.
2. A rollback of prices to July 1 levels.
3. Exemptions of certain things like real estate and broadcasting services from the freeze.
4. Wage fixing at a rate no higher than that of January 25 receiving Jan. 25.
5. Future wage increases subject to approval by Wage Stabilization Board.

Here and There

62. The 1950 Census revealed that:

1. Every state had grown in population.
2. All but four states had increased in population.
3. New York grew the most.
4. Texas had more miles than Missouri.
5. The count will not affect the states' representation.



63. A two-year survey of U.S. charity by the Russell Sage Foundation revealed that:

1. Only the rich are generous.
2. Only the poor are generous.
3. The very poor and the very rich are the most generous of all.
4. The average family gives about 10% of its income to charity.
5. The Salvation Army had abandoned tambourines.

64. A new strategy for the defense of Alaska was developed after U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff decided to turn the command of the theater over to:

1. General MacArthur.
2. The Navy.
3. The WACs.
4. The Air Force.
5. The Eskimos.

What & Where

Directions: Located on this map, and identified in the statements below, are scenes of recent developments in the news. Write on the answer sheet (opposite the number of each statement) the number which correctly locates the place or event described.



65. Here was formed the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, described by church leaders as "one of the most historic events in American Christianity."

66. The bloody trail of crime which cost six lives ended here with the cap-

ture of Desperado William E. Cook.

67. Where the hydrogen bomb plant will be built.

68. State where Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas was defeated in an election upset.

OTHER EVENTS

Art and Entertainment

69. Last chapters in the decline & fall of a pet Jazz Age novelist are told in:

1. *The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody*—Will Cuppy.
2. *The Disinherited*—Budd Schulberg.
3. *A Fearful Joy*—Joyce Cary.
4. *The Trouble of One House*—Brendan Gill.
5. *The Twenty-Fifth Hour*—Virgil Gheorghiu.

70. From a huge cache of papers discovered in various Irish and Scottish castles, Yale scholars are editing a 45-volume series which begins with:

1. *The Education of Dr. Samuel Johnson*.
2. *The Thirteen Clocks*.
3. *Boswell's London Journal 1762-1763*.
4. *Britain's Royal Family, Vol. I. Shakespeare's Boyhood*.

71. His death in November deprived the world of one of its greatest:

1. Sculptors.
2. Atomic scientists.
3. Mathematicians.
4. Playwrights.
5. Composers.



72. With John Gielgud and Pamela Brown playing the leads, Broadway is now hearing exciting blank verse in:

1. *No Lady Is a Witch*.
2. *The Witch Is No Lady*.
3. *All Is Not Fair in Love*.
4. *The Lady's Not for Burning*.
5. *The Lady's Burning Me*.

73. Cities all over the U.S. this season heard Sir Thomas Beecham conduct the:

1. New York Philharmonic Society.
2. Philadelphia Orchestra.
3. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.
4. Boston Symphony Orchestra.
5. San Francisco Symphony Orchestra.

74. A review of this concert artist's singing prompted an abusive letter to the Washington Post's Music Critic from:

1. The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America (S.P.E.B.Q.S.A.).
2. Her husband, Bob Hope.
3. Rudolf Bing.
4. Harry Truman.
5. John L. Lewis.

75. A calculated affront to poetry which causes the teeth of serious poets to gnash is a recent volume of doggerel, *Family Reunion*, by that whimsical poetaster:

1. Carl Sandburg.
2. Robert Frost.
3. T.S. Eliot.
4. B.S. Pulley.
5. Ogden Nash.

76. Adapted by Sidney Kingsley from the powerful novel of the same name, the new Broadway play *Darkness at Noon* tells a convincing story of:

1. A post-atomic-war world.
2. The Hollywood star system.
3. Communist trials.
4. The power shortage.
5. Nuclear fission.



77. Death took this author, who created all but one of these still-living fictional characters:

1. George Follansbee Babbitt.
2. Sam Dodsworth.
3. H.M. Pulham, Esq.
4. Fred Clegg.
5. Elmer Gantry.



Radio and Television

78. U.S. radio and TV editors voted her television's "Woman of the Year" for 1950:

1. Gloria Swanson.
2. Fay Emerson.
3. Anne Baxter.
4. Tallulah Bankhead.
5. Imogene Coca.



79. Featured in the industry-wide squabble over color television were all but one of these events:

1. The FCC approved the CBS system.
2. The FCC canceled RCA's authorization for experimental telecasts during regular broadcasting hours.
3. RCA showed newsmen and businessmen its color television system.
4. In a sudden reversal, FCC favored RCA's "dot sequential" system.
5. The Radio-TV Manufacturers Association launched a nationwide publicity campaign against CBS color.

80. A commission reviewing British radio and TV recommended:

1. Importation of more U.S. entertainers.
2. More highbrow lectures on the Third Program.
3. No advertising whatever on British air.
4. More soap operas on radio.
5. More quiet programs to share the wealth.

81. In Chicago Eugene F. McDonald Jr. began a trial run of his much-delayed Phonevision, which is:

1. A new color TV system.
2. An arrangement for TV owners to order movies by telephone.
3. A fake TV antenna to fool neighbors.
4. Television over telephone receivers.
5. A film strip adapter for TV receivers.

Education

82. Seven of the nation's most powerful education associations jointly hired Brigadier General Telford Taylor to argue their case for:

1. Allocation of television channels for educational use.
2. Stopping segregation in U.S. schools.
3. More Federal aid for schools.
4. Compulsory religious instruction.
5. Federal scholarships for needy pupils.

83. This educator resigned his job as Chancellor of the University of Chicago to become:

1. U.S. Commissioner of Education.
2. President of Harvard.
3. Executive Secretary of the D.A.R.
4. Head of the Rockefeller Foundation.
5. Associate Director of the Ford Foundation.



Religion

84. The Vatican dropped a stick of ecclesiastical dynamite when it decreed that no priest could:

1. Invest in stocks or bonds.
2. Serve on the boards of directors of any business organization.
3. Own shares of stock.
4. Subscribe to "capitalist" publications.
5. "Attend or promote" bingo games.

85. In Meridian, Mississippi, Mrs. Paula Ackerman achieved religious distinction by becoming the first U.S. woman to:

1. Be made a saint.
2. Head a theological college.
3. Perform an "attested to" miracle.
4. Found a new religion—"The Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise."
5. Function as a rabbi.

Sport

86. The National Collegiate Athletic Association met and tossed out most of the "Sanity Code" which they had adopted three years ago to prevent:

1. Colleges from raiding each other's athletes.
2. Football players from playing basketball.
3. Gambling on college athletic contests.
4. Paying salaries to college athletes.
5. Professional athletes from returning to amateur college athletics.

87. Parson Robert Richards became the second man ever to:

1. Run the mile in less than 4 minutes.
2. Pole vault 15 feet.
3. Run the 100-yard dash in 9 seconds.
4. Broad jump 27 feet.
5. Make two consecutive holes-in-one.

88. This Manhattan College basketball center:



1. Scored a record of 43 points in one game.
2. Sank a push shot from under his own basket.
3. Tore off his couch to game "fixing" by gamblers.
4. Was shot by hoods because he refused to lose a game.
5. Played the season's best defensive game against De Paul.

Press

89. Commemorating its 100 years of publication was the 300-page centennial issue of one of the nation's monthly magazines:

1. Scribner's.
2. Flair.
3. The Atlantic Monthly.
4. Harper's.
5. The Saturday Review of Literature.



90. When the Eighth Army finally slapped strict censorship on correspondents in Korea, it also forbade them to use in their stories the word:

1. "Morals."
2. "Retreat."
3. "Brass."
4. "Gook."
5. "Chinaman."

Science and Medicine

91. M.I.T.'s Prof. Norbert Wiener is no longer laughed at for predicting a runaway "cybernetic revolution" caused by:

1. Fear of atomic bombs.
2. Trends in politics.
3. Offensive Cyberies.
4. Airplanes.
5. Unemployment due to "thinking" machines.

92. All school children in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, had their heads examined because the town suffered a severe epidemic of:

1. Ringworm of the scalp.
2. Hydrocephalus.
3. Microcephaly.
4. To rapid growth of hair.
5. Sinusitis.



Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

		SCORE
0 . . . 3 . .		37 . . .
WAR IN ASIA	13 . . .	26 . . .
1 . . .	14 . . .	27 . . .
2 . . .	15 . . .	FOREIGN NEWS 41 . . .
3 . . .	16 . . .	42 . . .
4 . . .	17 . . .	U.S. AFFAIRS
5 . . .	18 . . .	30 . . .
6 . . .	19 . . .	31 . . .
7 . . .	20 . . .	43 . . .
8 . . .	21 . . .	32 . . .
9 . . .	22 . . .	33 . . .
10 . . .	23 . . .	45 . . .
11 . . .	24 . . .	34 . . .
12 . . .	25 . . .	46 . . .

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2 . . .	15 . . .	40 . . .
3 . . .	16 . . .	FOREIGN NEWS 41 . . .
4 . . .	17 . . .	42 . . .
5 . . .	18 . . .	U.S. AFFAIRS
6 . . .	19 . . .	30 . . .
7 . . .	20 . . .	31 . . .
8 . . .	21 . . .	43 . . .
9 . . .	22 . . .	44 . . .
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11 . . .	24 . . .	45 . . .
12 . . .	25 . . .	46 . . .

Cut along dotted lines to get
four individual answer sheets

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	62	74	88
50	63	75	89
51	64	76	90
52	65	77	91
53	66	78	92
54	67	79	93
55	68	80	94
56	OTHER EVENTS	81	95
57	69	83	96
58	70	84	97
59	71	85	98
60	72	86	99
61	73	87	100

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56	OTHER EVENTS	81	95
57	69	83	96
58	70	84	97
59	71	85	98
60	72	86	99
61	73	87	100

ANSWER SHEET

CONTINUED

49	62	74	88
50	63	75	89
51	64	76	90
52	65	77	91
53	66	78	92
54	67	79	93
55	68	80	94
56	OTHER EVENTS	81	95
57	69	83	96
58	70	84	97
59	71	85	98
60	72	86	99
61	73	87	100

93. The A.M.A. *Journal* reported that the U.S. has become the first nation with a maternal death rate lower than:

1. One per 1,000 live births.
2. Twenty-five per 1,000 live births.
3. Fifty per 1,000 live births.
4. Ten per 1,000 live births.
5. One hundred per 1,000 live births.

94. U.S. air defense needs an estimated 500,000 volunteer "spotters" because radar is not too effective:

1. Against low-flying planes.
2. In stormy weather.
3. In certain conditions of soft moonlight.
4. When sun spots produce interference.
5. Against Soviet jamming techniques.

95. Another anthropological argument, the age of Folsom Man, was settled by:

1. A German scientist.
2. Electronic calculator.
3. Nuclear physics.
4. An Indian medicine man prophet.
5. The Supreme Court.

TIME COVER QUIZ

Eighteen men have figured in the news of the past four months with sufficient significance to warrant their selection by the editors as subjects of TIME cover stories. Key phrases from five stories are given below. How many subjects can you identify?

96. "He shudders at western music, has never branded a cow or mended a fence, cannot bulldog a steer. Though he has learned to ride competently enough, he would rather see his Nielsen rating drop than climb aboard a rodeo bronco."

1. Dean Acheson.
2. Mao Tse-tung.
3. Hopalong Cassidy.
4. Robert Taft.
5. Rudolf Bing.

97. "Said he: '... a steady, even rhythm with hundreds of airplanes doing exactly the same thing every hour, day & night, at the same persistent beat.'"

1. Rudolf Bing.
2. General Tunner.
3. Paul Douglas.
4. Al Capp.
5. Christopher Fry.

98. "Many of his fellow executives think he has retained an air of Y.M.C.A. earnestness and unblinking sincerity. One of them describes him as 'just a country boy with a Madison Avenue gloss.'"

1. Mao Tse-tung.
2. Dean Acheson.
3. John Hartford.
4. Frank Stanton.
5. Lester Colbert.

99. "His lofty scorn of half-baked ideas, his blunt honesty, his stubbornness, his querulous isolationism, all could be turned around and used against him."

1. Al Capp.
2. General Tunner.
3. Robert Taft.
4. Lester Colbert.
5. Paul Douglas.

100. "Some of his admirers vow that he has not only created a genuine 20th-Century folk tale, but told it through a new kind of writing—a mixture of prose and hieroglyphics which simultaneously stings the mind of the intellectual and reduces the simple subway rider to coarse guffaws."

1. Hopalong Cassidy.
2. Al Capp.
3. Christopher Fry.
4. Frank Stanton.
5. John Hartford.

ANSWERS & SCORES

The correct answers to the 100 questions in the *News Quiz* are printed here upside down. You can rate yourself by comparing your score with the scale:

Below 45 — Poorly informed

46-60 — Not well-informed

61-75 — Somewhat well-informed

76-90 — Well-informed

91-100—Very well-informed

Solving the *Cross-Quiz* (page 113) without error gives you 20 extra points.



1. A German scientist.
2. Electronic calculator.
3. Nuclear physics.
4. An Indian medicine man prophet.
5. The Supreme Court.

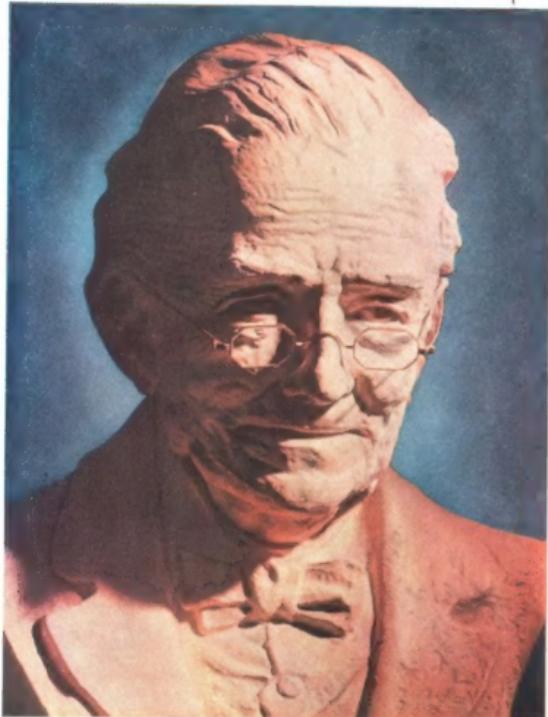
32	3	99	6	100	2
31	1	55	3	99	3
30	4	54	4	98	4
29	2	53	3	97	2
28	3	52	2	96	3
27	3	51	1	94	1
26	1	50	5	95	5
25	2	49	3	94	3
24	4	48	2	93	2
23	1	47	1	92	1
22	4	46	4	91	4
21	2	45	2	90	2
20	4	44	3	89	3
19	5	43	2	88	2
18	3	42	1	87	1
17	6	41	4	86	4
16	10	40	5	85	5
15	6	39	2	84	2
14	3	38	1	83	1
13	5	37	4	82	4
12	3	36	3	81	3
11	4	35	2	80	2
10	1	34	4	79	4
9	2	33	3	78	3
8	1	32	2	77	2
7	5	31	1	76	1
6	3	30	5	75	5
5	4	29	2	74	2
4	1	28	3	73	3
3	2	27	1	72	1
2	4	26	3	71	3
1	1	25	2	70	2

IN ASIA	WAR	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Nothing else quite takes its place. The first golden drop that passes your lips will tell you why Old Grand-Dad has long been "Head of the Bourbon Family." For the taste of this mellow, smooth, heart-warming Kentucky bonded bourbon has made it the prime choice of those who are satisfied only with the best. There is no reason at all for even thinking of a substitute.

*The Old Grand-Dad Distillery Company
Frankfort, Kentucky*

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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY

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ANNE JEFFREYS started out modeling to pay for her music studies. In rapid succession came picture appearances...radio and television roles...stardom in more than 30 movies.

"My cigarette must be mild. I smoke CAMELS. They agree with my throat and they taste grand!"

Anne Jeffreys

STAGE AND SCREEN STAR

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NOTED THROAT SPECIALISTS REPORT
ON 30-DAY TEST OF CAMEL SMOKERS...
**NOT ONE SINGLE CASE
OF THROAT IRRITATION
due to smoking CAMELS!**

Yes, these were the findings of noted throat specialists after a total of 2,470 weekly examinations of the throats of hundreds of men and women who smoked Camels—and only Camels—for 30 consecutive days.

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● Doctors smoke for pleasure, too! Once again, in a repeat survey just completed by an independent research organization, doctors in every State in the Union and in every branch of medicine were asked: "What cigarette do you smoke, Doctor?" Once again, the brand named most was CAMEL!



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30-Day Camel
MILDNESS Test
in your "T-Zone!"

(T for Throat
—T for Taste)



More Doctors Smoke CAMELS than any other cigarette